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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M

	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th May.
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,917	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,794	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,917	G. L. Langborne	28th "
* MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,281	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	19th "
M.L. MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.
F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent F. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 8th May, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
*S. S. SILESIA	.....	5,159	about the 17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.
PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and one Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	.....	4,235	23rd May

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	22nd June, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	31st July, 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 28th May, 1902.
For further particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,
FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates: ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th May at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 15th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 14th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th May.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th May, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SOMALI	2,562	Birch	25th May 1902.
S.S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	9th June "

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.
For rates and particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

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ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

MESS STORES & REQUISITES.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
Offer these of the Highest Quality at the
BEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.
For Lists and Terms write to the Company's Establishments
AT BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ALL WINES IMPORTED BY TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Are procured direct from the Producers and are of EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. Write for Lists to
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, OR POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sauerkraut in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Ceps S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
J. LEPELLETIER FRENCH BUTTER, in Tins.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Pasta assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Grain, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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MADRAS, LONDON.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £100,000. PAID UP £59,000.
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Business undertaken in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
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BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER

SPOONS AND FORKS.

WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE.	SPEAR.	KINGS.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.				
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY
BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE.	XYLONITE.	IVORY.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	" "	18 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	Pair	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SOUVENIRS" FOR LADIES.
THE "VICTORIA PRESENTATION" WATCH.

A new importation of these Watches comprise the most fashionable designs of exquisite finish. They form the leading suitable presents for Ladies.

In Sterling Silver Plain Engine-Turned or Richly Engraved, including Silver Chain	Rs. 50
In 18-Carat Gold, Similar Designs, without Chain	" 125
Hall-Marked Gold Chain, as per above design	"

THE VICTORIA WATCH AND JEWELLERY CO.,
MAX MINCK & CO., Lahore.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
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J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
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"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.
2nd.—Money being no consideration, The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.
3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.
A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.
All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.
All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "SILESIA," from CHINA and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's, S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and from TUESDAY, the 20th of May, 1902, certain additions or ALTERATIONS will be made in the TRAIN SERVICES over the G. I. P. Railway.

For detailed particulars apply at Stations and see the Sheet Time Table exhibited, also the Coaching Tariff in force from the 20th of May, 1902.

A. MUIRHEAD
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 8th May, 1902.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

EUROPEAN JUNIOR ASSISTANT MASTER FOR THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY HILL SCHOOL AT MUSSOORIE.

WANTED for the Boys' Department a Junior Assistant Master capable of teaching any standard, and competent to teach Urdu to his own classes. Must be of pure European parentage, unmarried and not more than 30 years of age. The selected candidate would be required to join on 7th June 1902.

Salary Rs. 80 per month with free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, and medical attendance.

Applications (by letter only) with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received by the undersigned up to 25th May, 1902.

W. A. DRING,
Chairman, E. I. Ry. Schools.

105, Clive Street, Calcutta, 2nd May, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ALI MOHAMMAD, a Merchant, the Son of the deceased AGA KARBALAI MOHAMMAD JAAFAR, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

AGA MOHAMMAD HUSAIN, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nesbit Lane, the Executor named in the said Will, also a Merchant ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the Twenty-sixth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETTNA,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 26th day of March, 1902.

AGA MOHAMMAD HUSAIN.
Petitioner in person.

PURE GROUND COFFEE.

Finest Quality.

Red Ensign Label.

3 one-pound tins for ..... Rs. 3 0 0
6 " " " ..... " 5 10 0

Delivered free of all charges by V. P. P. at any address in India.

T. STANES & Co.,
Coimbatore.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY at BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gavesend, or at the Docks to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Price List free on Application.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 25, Esplanade Road.

SWIFT CYCLES.—For Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

NEW Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent double fly with bathroom complete 40 lbs. Catalogues Free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

WILL you be attending the Coronation Durbar at Delhi? I am prepared to supply complete Camps and am now registering orders.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

WANTED, immediately, ONE or TWO HINDOO CLERKS having good hand writing for a month or two for collecting subscriptions and general correspondence, Salary from Rs. 20 to 30. Apply to "47 M" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a SMART SPINNING and CARDING MASTER of long experience. Apply with Testimonials to "21 M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

LEATHER GOODS.—At Factory Prices. Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Bags, Holdalls, Soiled Linen Bags, Harness and every description of leather work. Single articles sold at Factory Rates. Send for Price List.—SUTOR & Co. Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

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3 " " " " " 3 "
4 " " " " " 5 "

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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2 Do.	" 100	" ...	200
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8 h May, 1902.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 4½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co,

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	BANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son

Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 10.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 5-16	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	do.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£110	do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£95 9-16	do.
Bar Silver in London	23 7-16	— 1-16
Bar Silver in New York	50 7-8	— 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·19 1-2	= unchanged.
Berlin Cheques on London	20·49 1-2	= do.
Exchange on New York	4·87 3-8	= —1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= unchanged
" Short London Bills 2 3-4	"	= do.
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4	"	= do.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 40. May-June. Business done. Tone Strong.

Rapeseed Brown 39 3-4. May-June. Sellers' Tone Stroog.

Linseed 56 3-4. June-July. Sellers' Tone firmer.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports 25,000. Spot 5 4-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

May.	May.-June.	July.-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5'1	5'0	4'63	4'35	4'30
plus1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	14,000	bales.
Do. last year	8,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	8,000	"
Do. to Continent	10,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9 5-8	
Futures, month of Aug.	8·87	—8
Do. do. Dec.	8·11	— 4

Cotton Total visible supply ..... 2,870,000 Bales.
" " of which is East Indian 155,000
" Stock in London 8,000
" Quantity in sight 9,710 000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 3rd May, 1902:—

Cotton	6,713 bales.
Wheat	5,293 cwts.
Linseed	15,221 "
Rapeseed	9,488 "
Gingellyseed	334 "
Poppyseed	5,263 "
Groundnuts	369 "
Castorseed	6,542 "
Rice	51,101 "
Myrabolams	4,549 "
Cottonseed	15,369 "

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is 15 lakhs down.

Imports of treasure ex s. s. Peninsular from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 1,99,830
Silver do.	" 19,23,020

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 12.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand			1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A....	1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs	3 do	do	169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		123 1-2
Shanghai	30 "	"	165 1-2
Japan	30 "	"	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-12
1st Settlement	98-11

Money Market:—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February			3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	1st May	5 do
Bank of Bengal	do.	1st May	5 do
Bank of Madras	do.	1st May	7 do

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone Firm.
Ready } 10 6
Forward }

Rapeseed.—Tone Firm.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } 6 6 to 6 8
Do. Forward }
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } 6 15 to 7 0
do Forward }

Poppyseed.—Tone Firm.
Ready } 8 11
Forward }

Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready, ... 27 12 to 28

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	172	165	160	25 May
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	182	176	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	182	176	...	do.
Belati. (M.-G.)	193	187	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	182	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	196	190	...	do.
Oomra goods staple	...	197	...	do.
Akola M.-G.	...	192	187	do.
Khamgaon do.				
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	228	224	221	do.
Bhownugger H.-G.	...	...	183	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	221	do.
Westerns	...	...	196	do.

COTTON—Tone quiet.

SHARES.—

Bank of Bombay	1265
Manockjee Petit Mills	1665 X. D.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statements dated 10th May compared with the previous week.

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 11,35,833	Decrease.
Other Deposits	" 9,50,132	do.
Credits Undrawn	" 60,652	do.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	" 9,79,615	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	" 4,03,522	Decrease
Credits on Securities	" 9,803	Increase
Loans do.	" 14,31,188	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	" 4,63,081	do.
Balance with other Banks	" 2,08,316	do.
Cash	" 14,91,090	do.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 10th May, as compared with the statement of the 3rd May:—

LIABILITIES	May 3. Rs.	May 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,62,929	47,55,919
Public Deposits at Branches	61,86,779	58,66,903
Other Deposits	5,32,31,880	5,22,81,748
Post Bills	7,233	9,322
Credits undrawn	27,65,346	27,04,694
Rs.	8,52,57,170	8,31,12,589
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	95,38,164	1,05,17,779
Other authorised Securities	14,46,375	10,42,853
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	93,56,358	93,66,221
Loans do. do.	1,65,56,280	1,51,25,092
Bills discounted and purchased	2,72,,6,312	2,79,06,383
Dead Stock	3,83,904	3,83,918
Stamps and Stationery	22,232	22,194
Balances with other Banks	4,72,,99	2,03,983
Cash	2,02,65,246	1,87,74,156
Rs.	8,52,57,170	8,31,12,589

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	3
B Mandvi, Chaukis, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	8	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbhar wada	12	7	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	1	3	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	5	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	4	12
G Mahim and Worli	6	7	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	13
Total	42	40	131
Total plague deaths to date	113,488	97,363	
Same date last year	58	51	184

DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CARPENDALE—May 4, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Major P. M. Carpendale, 21st Punjab Infantry, of a son.

DEATHS.

D'ANSELENE—April 30, of cholera, at his residence, No. 4 Robert Street, Calcutta, Alexander James, the beloved husband of Jane Mary D'Anselene, aged 61 years, 8 months and 9 days.

FAULKNER—April 29, at 46, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta Maud Mary, the dearly loved wife of William Augustus Faulkner, of heart disease.

SMITH—May 1, at Mozafferpore, Marjorie, the dearly loved child of William and Lucy Smith, aged 2 years and 3 months.

KEMP'S LIST.

	Rs. a.
Flavouring Essences..... All kinds our own manufacture.	0 8
Eureka Skin Cure..... Cures sores, pimples, eczema, &c.	0 12
Extract of Chicken..... One teaspoonful equals one chicken.	1 12
Extract of Coffee ..... Perfect aroma—no waste—always ready.	0 12
Extract of Mutton ..... A very superior preparation.	1 4
Extract of Meat—Leibig's process—always fresh.	1 4
Ferro-Vina..... A natural Iron Burgundy.	1 0
Fever and Ague Mixture ..... For any fever and ague.	0 8
Flexile Collodion ..... For cuts and wounds.	0 12
Floral Mouth Elixir ..... Delightful for the teeth and breath.	1 4
Florida Water ..... Equal to that imported.	1 8
Fluid Extract Black Alder ..... A safe and mild aperient.	1 12

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 3-0m., 8-49a. Low water, 8-49m., 10-18a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m. to-day.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,040, the daily average being 168. The total of new patients was 718.

DROWNED WHILE PLAYING.—Mahomed Karmala Ibrahim, a Moghal child, aged 6 years, while playing near a tank in Jail Road, fell into it accidentally and was drowned. The body was ordered to be disposed of by the Commissioner of Police.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Japan per extra s.s Winchester will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, per transport Tagus will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Thursday, the 15th instant.

FELL FROM A ROOF.—On Sunday evening, at the D. S. Mill, Garoopdeo Road, Hasan Chand, aged 25 years, while turning the tiles on the roof of the engine room slipped and fell from the roof, a height of about 25 feet and sustained serious injuries. He is detained at the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

THEFT AT COLABA.—On Saturday night last, a gold ring set with a diamond valued at Rs. 300 and Rs. 15 in cash were stolen from the coat pocket of Mr. Hormusji Cursetji residing at Colaba. The coat was hanging upon the bed post in his bed room, on the 2nd floor of the house.

A TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.—At the Abdool Rehman Street on Saturday, while a tram-car was going along the road, a woman named Rukma in attempting to cross the road was knocked down accidentally by the horse, and the car ran over her right arm, almost severing it from her body. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where the injured arm was amputated.

BHOWNAGOR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—Heat at Wadhwan was intense on Sunday last when the thermometer had reached 114 degrees. Several doves and pigeons dropped dead through heat near the station. The temperature in Bhownagor at present is 111 degrees.—One Wednesday last a burglary was committed at the house of a Bunia at Wadhwan when the Badmashes carried away Rs. 2,210 in cash.

GIRL THIEVES.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Bheme and Demoo, both Hindu girls were charged by Inspector Batley with committing theft at 14 different places of several articles all valued at Rs. 48. The grandmother of the second accused, by name Rukhma, also appeared to answer a charge of concealing the stolen articles. The girls were in the habit of going about here and there and picking up articles from various places. In this their relatives used to encourage them. They pleaded guilty to the charges. His Worship observed that he did not think it proper to send the girls to jail as they were juveniles. Unfortunately they were in the hands of bad relatives. He therefore ordered them to be apprenticed under section 3 of Act 19 of 1850. They were sent to Lady Northcote's Orphanage for three years. Rukhuma was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FRIEND TRYING TO ROB A FRIEND.—Before Mr. Binning at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Vijia Sunderjee was charged with attempting to steal a watch and chain belonging to his friend Issa Ismail, a hawker. On Sunday, the complainant and some friends went to a boarding house, where they had breakfast. Thence they went to a liquor-shop and had liquor, and next proceeded towards Withalwady. The complainant fell asleep, and accused tried to relieve him of his watch. The complainant, being awakened by the pull at his pocket, caught hold of the accused, and a quarrel ensued, which attracted the police to the spot. In reply to the Magistrate, accused admitted having been convicted four times before; but volunteered the statement that his friend was also a damaged character. (Laughter.) Inspector Power who prosecuted, said it was a fact that the complainant was convicted three times before. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive ten stripes. He was ordered to report his place of residence to the police for one year.

A POINT OF GUILTY KNOWLEDGE.—Nasarwanjee Cowasjee Punawalla, an engine-driver in the Guncarriage Department, was charged before Mr. D. B. Binning, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, with dishonestly receiving and retaining a cycle, to the value of Rs. 200, the property of Mr. Oliver Connell. Mr. Holdway, superintendent of the Fort division, prosecuted; and Mr. Velinkar defended the accused. Mr. Connell said he left the cycle at the Cooperage on the 19th ultimo, and missed it in about ten minutes. He was shown it at the Bazar Gate Police station last Sunday, and he identified it as his own. It was a "New Greyhound," and a slight alteration on the back step had been made. Mr. Velinkar said the machine was a second-hand one, the plating had gone, and it was one for which Rs. 55; the price the accused had paid, might be considered a fair price. It was sold to him by a Borah, and if the man was found, the accused would point him out to the police. Borahs were now in the habit of riding cycles a good deal, and if the Magistrate had any doubt on the point, an afternoon visit to Pydhowni would soon clear it. In the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, a cycle was at present for sale for Rs. 60. The pleader urged there was evidence, therefore to show that, in making the purchase, the accused had no knowledge of the machine being a stolen article. His client was an old Government servant and a respectable man; and the pleader asked for his discharge. The Magistrate remarked there was no evidence of guilty knowledge, and the accused was discharged. The cycle was restored to the complainant.

RUSSIAN DECORATIONS FOR JAPANESE.

THE Tsar of Russia has conferred upon Lieutenant-Colonel Shibal the hero of Peking, and Mr Ishii Kikujiro, Secretary to the Japanese Legation the second Order of San Stanislaff, with a sword. Both these gentlemen, it will be remembered, distinguished themselves in the defence of the foreign Legations at Peking, and Lieutenant-Colonel Shiba, on the invitation of King Edward, attends the Coronation. There was also conferred on Mr. Tokumaru, Vice-Consul, and Mr. Hattori, Assistant Professor in the Tokyo Imperial University, the third class of the same decoration. The decoration is identical with the 'Golden Kite' of Japan, and these gentlemen are said to be the first foreigners who have received the distinction.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings yesterday afternoon. The chair was occupied by Mr. Muljl B. Barbhaya and there was a good attendance of members.

A FISH MARKET AT CHOWPATTI.

Mr. N. N. Katrak moved that a committee be appointed to select in consultation with the Commissioner a suitable site for the proposed Chowpatti fish, meat, and vegetable markets, the necessary funds for which have already been sanctioned. In the course of a brief speech he said that no European city would tolerate such a nuisance as existed at the present time at Chowpatti.

Sir Shalchundra Krishna said he did not see the necessity for such a committee. They must first of all know the site of the new road which was to be constructed at Chowpatti and afterwards take up the question of the market. The thing was all cut and dried, and when the new road was constructed they would know exactly where the market should be. They had waited for some time and they could wait a little longer. He quite admitted that this was a nuisance, but the appointment of a Committee would not advance the question an inch.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji, also spoke.

The Hon. Mr. Imbrain Rahimtoola said that a Committee had already chosen a site for the market and this had been sanctioned by the Corporation, but in the meantime the Improvement Trust had formulated a scheme for the construction of the new road and this took in the site which the committee had chosen. The site, therefore, could not be used for the purpose of a market. He agreed with Sir Shalchandra Krishna that as they had waited so long, they could easily wait a little longer, and then select the most suitable site in the whole district.

Mr. Wadia having spoken

Dr. Katrak, replying, said he failed to see what harm could be done by the appointment of a committee, and he hoped the Corporation would carry the resolution.

The proposition was lost.

ONE MORE STOREY.

Mr. K. N. Wadia moved that the Commissioner be requested to report whether the owner of the House No. 15, Girgaum Road, near Dhobitalao, is allowed to put up additional storeys on the old structure; (a) whether the attention of the Commissioner was drawn to the fact that the house in question is nearly 70 years old; (b) whether he has been informed that some 30 years ago an additional storey was put up on the same house on its old foundation which originally had only one storey; (c) whether his attention is drawn to the fact that the existing walls of the house are cracked and out of plumb; and (d) whether the plan of the additional storey or storeys to be put up was submitted with the plans requesting permission for repairs or thereafter separately, and the date or dates on which the plan or plans were submitted."

Mr. Baptista seconded the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said that several instances of the kind had been noticed during the past six months, and he thought it would be better to collect information and then deal with the whole matter in a general resolution.

Mr Unvala said that what the Corporation ought to do was to enquire whether the allegations made by Mr. Wadia in his resolution were facts. It was just possible that Mr. Wadia had been misled as regarded the house, and they should enquire of the Commissioner whether that were so or not.

After some further discussion Mr. Wadia said he had not been misled by any one; he had been to see the house himself. His main contention was that they should now once for all decide whether their officers had the power to stop this sort of thing. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola had suggested to him an amendment and he would therefore alter sections (a) and (b) of the proposition to read "whether it was not a fact that the house in question is nearly 70 years old and whether it was not a fact that some 30 years ago an additional storey was put up on the same house on its own foundation which originally only had one storey."

The motion was then put and carried.

MUNICIPAL AUCTION SALES.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved that the Commissioner be requested to report (a) the percentage of Commission paid to auctioneers for auction sales held by them on behalf of the Municipality, (b) the total amount paid to auctioneers during the past official year for all the auctions held by them; and (c) whether it is not possible to hold these sales departmentally without the intervention or assistance of auctioneers and, if possible at what costs (if any). He said he wanted to know what were the exact facts in this matter, and his only object was to save expense.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji thought the auctioneers were very useful, and he thought it was very desirable that the present system should be adhered to.

Mr. Aitken was surprised to hear that the Corporation should require an auctioneer. In the Customs Department auctions were regularly held, and they got on very well without auctioneers.

Mr. Unvala thought it would not be discreet on the part of the Corporation to interfere with the present powers of the Commissioner in this respect, and financially he did not think it would be a success.

Mr. N. N. Wadia said that at these sales there was no special exertion required of the auctioneers. The people attended in large numbers, and were prepared to pay the value of the goods. He thought they could do without the auctioneers and was in favour of the resolution.

The proposition was carried.

Subsequently Mr. K. N. Wadia moved that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what commission was paid to the Municipal Auctioneers on Rs. 1,06,365 being the amount realized for the right of collecting squatters' fees from the different Municipal markets, the scale of fees in the Arthur Crawford Markets compound and the fair ground rent and feeding fees at Bandora for the year 1902-1903 which was put up to auction on 17th March last.

The proposition was formally seconded, and was carried without discussion.

The meeting was then adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

THE GUNNER AND THE VICTORIA DRIVER.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. B. Binning, Lalu Hajee, a public victoria driver, was charged with being in possession of stolen property. Inspector O'Keeffe, on receiving certain information on Friday last, ordered the arrest of the accused. From enquiries he went to the house of a woman of questionable moral character and recovered four sovereigns from her. From another woman, with whom accused was intemate, he recovered a necklace, which a Marwaree had sold to the accused for two sovereigns, which latter the Marwaree produced. Accused took the inspector to the shop of a Mahomedan, who sells gold embroidered caps, from whom he had bought a costly cap for one sovereign, which was also produced. Accused had also purchased some new clothes, and some cash was found with him. The accused went to the fearsee owner of the victoria which he had been employed to drive and paid him five rupees. On further statements made by the accused, Gunner Flanagan, of the Royal Artillery, was communicated with, and he came forward as the owner of the sovereigns.

Accused said that, after Gunner Flanagan and his companions left the victoria, he found under the cushion ten sovereigns wrapped up in a currency note for ten rupees. If the Magistrate would let him go to his native country, which was six days' journey from Bombay, he would sell his house and field there, and make good the amount to the gunner.

Inspector O'Keeffe: Perhaps we shan't see any more of him. (A laugh.)

Gunner Flanagan said he and two others had an outing, he had with him fourteen soverigns in a ten-rupee note. Witness, in answer to the magistrate, admitted he was not sober; nor were his companions exactly so. There was another man on the boxs, who disappeared. Accused had not the sovereigns with him then.

Inspector O'Keeffe said probably the accused would not give up the name of hiscompanion from a mistaken notion of honour.

Mr. Binning altered the charge against the accused to one of criminal misappropriation and fined him Rs. 60. The sovereigns and other cash recovered by the police were made over to Gunner Flanagan.

THE MURDER AT SINGAPORE.

THE three Chinamen who stand charged with the murder of Mr. Geo. Rutherford were arraigned for trial before the Chief Justice at the Supreme Court, Singapore, on May 1st. The prisoners' names are Leong Ah Yeow, Siew Weng Yew, Chan Ah Kat.

The charges on which the prisoners were arraigned were two: murder, and house-breaking by night. On both charges, each prisoner, in answer to the usual formula, claimed to be tried.

FILIPINO GENERALS SURRENDERS.

GENERAL Malvar, with his personal staff, surrendered to General Bell at Lipa, Batangas, on the 16th April. The surrender was unconditional. General Wheaton has reported to General Chaffee that the rebellion in his department is now over, General Gonzales was expected to surrender about this date. Colonel Guevara is arranging for complete surrender in Samar Island.

NEW CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT BANDORA.

FOUNDATION STONE LAYING.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Catholic Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount on Bandora Hill, was solemly performed, yesterday evening, by His Grace the Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore "ad honorem" before a vast gathering in which though Catholics predominated persons of other creeds were fairly numerous. The present chapel which is now to be rebuilt and enlarged has quite a history of its own. Originally built by Portuguese as far back as 1678 it was almost completely destroyed by fire by the Mahrattas during their invasion of Salsette in 1738 and the image of Our Lady was thrown into the sea. The image was, however, luckily found some months later by some pious Catholics who kept it safely concealed until it was deposited in St. Andrew's Church, whence it was removed and installed again in 1761 in the original chapel which had by that time been reconstructed.

The accommodation which the present building offers having of late years been found quite inadequate for the numbers of people of all castes and creeds annually flocking thither, the Chapel Committee decided to rebuild and enlarge it. The plan for the new building has been designed by Mr. Shapoorjee A. Chandabhoy. The entire building when completed will cover an area of about 1,400 square feet and with the two towers which are to be 80 feet high will form a building by no means inferior to others of a similar nature in Bombay. The edifice is to be constructed wholly of Khanki and Porebunder stone.

From early in the afternoon a large number of people assembled to assist in the ceremony. By 5 o'clock the top of the hill presented a scene of unusual animation. Punctually at that hour the Bishop of Damaun, who by the way had been received most enthusiastically on his arrival at St. Andrew's Church in the morning, accompanied by Revd. Father Henriques, and the Secretary of his Grace, arrived and was received by the Revd. Father Dias, and the clergy and conducted to the chapel. His Grace having assumed his vestment, he commenced the ceremony by blessing the holy water and then the new cross which was placed in front, the foundation stone being afterwards blessed. Then a document signed by his Grace, members of the Committee and all the priests present together with copies of Catholic newspapers, a gold cross, gold, silver and copper coins were placed in a bottle which was sealed and deposited in the cavity of the stone the cavity being covered and cemented by his Grace. The stone was carried to the right corner where it was fixed. Thereafter his Grace made a tour of the site and blessed the foundation after which a "Te-Deum" was sung. The ceremony terminated with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

THE following report on the working of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage for the year 1901, has just been issued:—The orphanage was started in the year 1900 with 21 orphans (13 boys and 3 girls) in a hired house in Bazar Gate Street. On 31st December 1900, the number rose to 57 and it is now 80. This steady rise in the number of the inmates shows that the institution gains popularity and supplies a want. The committee's efforts to strengthen its financial position have almost met with generous favour. The total fund collected amounted to Rs. 16,000 by the end of December 1900 and we are glad to say that during the year under report several liberal and kind-hearted gentlemen contributed, to the fund which now amounts over to Rs. 20,000. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,500 is with the Grain Merchants Association and a sum of Rs. 500 is with the Rice of bonds.

In the month of November last the well-known Parsi Natak Mundli generously gave a performance of the play of Dorangi-Doonia for the benefit of the orphanage and the Hon. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar with his usual kindness presided on the occasion. The proceeds realised were Rs. 1,130-4-6 in addition to a sum of Rs. 150 collected on the spot, all the orphans being brought on the stage to make so to say a personal appeal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote were kind enough to visit the institution on the 5th February and 31st July 1901 respectively and were highly pleased and expressed their entire satisfaction with the management and good work done by the institution. On the very next day Her Excellency Lady Northcote sent a cheque of Rs. 25 to distributy sweetmeats to the orphans. Our thanks are due to their Excellencies and the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarker for the warm interest they have all along evinced in the welfare of the institution and to the two theatrical companies for the helps they have given. The number of orphans by the end of December 1900 was 37, but it rose to 50 in May, and the orphanage had to be removed to Grant Road, Kennedy Bridge in the house of Mr. Ruttonsey Mulji. He was good enough not to accept any rent for the whole time (nearly four months and a half) the house was in use. But the number being increased the adjacent house was hired side by side. Again there being 80 orphans in October a spacious and well-built bungalow just on the end of the Kennedy Bridge was hired, and both the others were vacated. Both the boys and girls are sent to the Girgaum Municipal School. The Committee of the Joint School Board has been kind enough to admit a certain number of them free of charge. Almost all the children are making very good progress in their studies.

In conclusion we earnestly hope that the benevolent public of Bombay and elsewhere will be so good as to assist us in this humane work by giving donations or annual subscriptions for the maintenance and promotion of the interests of the institution.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

MONDAY.—Pressure has changed irregularly in North-West India, but changes have not affected the prevailing conditions. The depression in the east of the Central Provinces has continued to fill up. Winds are light and irregular in Bengal and the east of the Gangetic plain. Rain in North-East India has been confined chiefly to Assam, North Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Behar. Showers have fallen in the Upper India hills, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Orissa and Upper Burma. Dhubri has received three and a half inches, Darbhanga, False Point two; Kindat, Silchar, Jalpaiguri, Ranchi, Cuttack, and Lucknow one; and Sambhar, Kotah, and Simla half an inch. The barometer has fallen briskly in Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma and the tendency is shown to the formation of a depression in Bengal and rain may increase in that area. Fine weather prevails in North West India. The temperature of the past 24 hours was below normal over nearly the whole of Northern India. The defect being most

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REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th May, 1902.

1. There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant, at the Corps Club, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-45 p.m. Members are particularly requested to attend.
2. The following member having resigned, is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 13th instant :—Gunner E V Johnson.
3. Leave of absence for 3 (three) months has been granted to 2nd Lieut E L Bagshawe, from the 1st instant.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1902.

MR. RHODES' POLITICAL WILL AND TESTAMENT.

A SPECIAL telegram to a Calcutta contemporary informed us the other day that a sensation had been aroused by the "Review of Reviews," which in its April number published what the editor described as a Political Testament of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes. It was further stated that the testator went on to express the hope that Great Britain and the United States, as the two principal English-speaking nations, may eventually become one united people. This result, Mr. Rhodes was alleged to have remarked, would probably ensue at the close of a long tariff war which was likely to arise through the operations of a secret society of rich men, modelled on the lines of the Society of Jesus. It was remarked by a Philistine journalist in the north that this sounded more like Mr. Stead than Mr. Rhodes. Now that the "Review of Reviews" is to hand and we can compare the telegram and the advance proofs with the actual article referred to, we can see that the telegram was a slip-shod summary of the advance matter published by the newspapers, and that the observation as to the sensation was merely silly. There is much more of Mr. Stead than Mr. Rhodes in the article, very much more, both in matter and manner. And we do not think Mr. Rhodes' friends will thank Mr. Stead for having endeavoured to make a journalistic boom of crude opinions written years ago and which will not admit of the construction put upon them by those who desire them to mean more than Mr. Rhodes ever intended. By way of introduction we have three columns of Mr. Stead, who apparently wishes to pose as the keeper of Mr. Rhodes's conscience. Then we get six columns' reproduction of an article on Mr. Rhodes from the same gentleman's publication of November 1899, followed by some of Mr. Stead's own remarks not wholly free from vulgarity, seven paragraphs alleged to have been written by Mr. Rhodes in 1890 and then another page of Mr. Stead, concluding as was inevitable, like a Boer's commandeering expedition, with long screed of scripture, whose introduction may, perhaps, be accounted blasphemy. Of the whole article, which we are asked to believe, created a sensation in London of all places of the world—not more than one-seventh is from the pen of Mr. Rhodes and that, as we have said, was written twelve years ago—entrusted confidentially to Mr. Stead, and no doubt had Mr. Rhodes in his last illness remembered having written anything so fatuous he would have said, "Wire Stead to destroy that stuff I wrote for him in ninety."

Mr. Rhodes's political ideas, we are told, were written out by him "on one of the very few long letters which he ever wrote to anyone, just before his departure from Kimberley to Mashonaland." And it is said to be a resume of a long conversation which Mr. Stead had with him prior to his departure. The communication contains a passage suggesting that Mr. Stead should sub-edit it—"give my idea the literary clothing that is necessary" is Mr. Rhodes's expression. But Mr. Stead naively remarks that he thinks the public will prefer to have the "rough hurried and sometimes ungrammatical notes exactly as Mr. Rhodes scrawled them off." It is plain that Mr. Rhodes never intended his notes for publication in the form in which he sent them, but we may be thankful Mr. Stead refrained from touching them if his idea of sub-editing is such as the same number of the "Review," which contains this precious production entitles us to suppose. The editorial notes on the month are embellished with a portrait of Mr. John Dillon whose outrageous behaviour in the Commons led to his punishment. "Mr. John Dillon, who was suspended by the Speaker for a remark to Mr. Chamberlain" is a sample of Mr. Stead's notions of accuracy. We should have believed more fully in the genuineness of the document had it been given precisely as it was written without the oceans of verbiage through which one must wade to reach it. "I am a bad writer," remarked Mr. Rhodes, "but through my ill-connected sentences you can trace the lay of my ideas." He was evidently fearful of misrepresentation and of the complexion Mr. Stead might put upon their conversation, if left to the unrestricted use of his memory. What happens? The document is put away and twelve years afterwards on the death of its author it is put forward as his "Political Will and Testament." "Please remember" were Mr. Rhode's opening words, "please remember, the key of my idea discussed with you is a Society, copied from the Jesuits as to organisation, the practical solution, a differential rate and a copy of the United States Constitution, for that is Home Rule or Federation, and an organisation to work out this, working in the House of Commons for decentralisation, remembering that an Assembly that is responsible for a fifth of the world has no time to discuss the questions raised by Dr. Tanner or the important matter of Mr. O'Brien's breeches, and that the labour question is an important matter, but that deeper than the labour question is the question of the market for the products of labour and that, as the local consumption (production) of England can only support about six million, the balance depends on the trade of the world"

Then we learn Mr Rhodes's programme. It was this: The world in the forefront is devising tariffs to boycott British manufactures and this is the supreme question, "for I believe that England with fair play should manufacture for the world and being a Free Trader, I believe until the world comes to its senses you should declare war—I mean a commercial war with those who are trying to boycott your manufactures—that is my programme. You might finish the war by union with America and universal peace, I mean after one hundred years, and a Secret Society organised like Loyala's, supported by the accumulated wealth of those whose aspiration is a desire to do something and a hideous annoyance created by the difficult question daily placed before their minds as to which of their incompetent relations they should leave their wealth to. You would furnish them with the solution, greatly relieving their minds and turning their ill-gotten or inherited gains to some advantage." Passage after passage of the document suggests that what Mr. Rhodes wished Mr. Stead to do was to build up a new ideal common-wealth to take place with Caur panella's City of the Sun, More's Utopia or Bacon's New Atlantis, and was offering him a few fantastic suggestions which he might turn to good account in a work of imagination. Mr. Stead would have us believe Mr. Rhodes actually worked towards the realisation of the scheme he sketches so lightly. But Mr. Rhodes himself leaves us no room for doubt that though he sought to benefit the whole of the British race, so far so he could, he was fully alive to the futility of endeavouring to accomplish much. His so-called great scheme was a work which he estimated would occupy fully two centuries if ever seriously undertaken. When Mr. Rhodes's remarks become interesting they stop. "Here," says Mr. Stead, "this political will and testament abruptly breaks off. It is rough inchoate, almost as uncouth as one of Cromwell's speeches, but the central idea glows luminous throughout." But Mr. Stead does not stop. He goes on putting his own complexion on Mr. Rhodes' remarks, ignoring what he says as to the retaliatory measures against the McKinley Tariff Bill which Mr. Rhodes suggests, and with his own ridiculous advocacy of America and the Americans, "aroused a sensation" says the telegram. Aroused a sensation that one who can quote scripture so glibly and give all his writings such an air of piety should offer to the public a fanciful product of twelve years ago, as the last political will and testament of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, which it clearly is not, and was never intended by the author to be so regarded.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY SCHEMES IN CHINA. Two years ago, Russia so effectively pursued her own peculiar methods of restoring order in Western Manchuria that she denuded that portion of the province of its original inhabitants. She is thus able to push forward her designs upon China from that quarter without the rest of the world being much the wiser until they have gone too far to be checked. It is, therefore, not a surprise to discover now that she has been for some time secretly laying down a line of railway which will bring her within a hundred miles of the city of Peking. It is a strategic line and its construction has been rendered possible by the Manchurian extension of the Great Siberian Railway. Particulars of this very remarkable project are given by a correspondent of a home contemporary, who travelled through the country disguised, and who is said to have been the only foreigner who has passed along the Khailar section of the trunk line, unless accompanied by Russian officers or a cossack guard. Although the whole of the great railway has been completed, it has not yet been thrown open to the public, and the foreigners who have been allowed to travel through Manchuria have been very few. It was consequently not difficult for Russia under cover of constructing the Eastern Chinese railway through Manchuria to begin laying a southward line through Mongolia, running in the direction of Peking, and having its terminus at Kalgan on the great wall. This work was started last year and being roughly built and pushed on rapidly it is believed that by the coming autumn it will have reached Kalgan. The point at which this military strategic line leaves the Siberian Railway is about seventy miles west of Khailar, in Manchuria, and 650 miles directly north of Peking. Its course south through Mongolia is described as almost parallel to the old Mongolian trade route between Khailar and Dolon-Nor-Tin. Kalgan, its ostensible objective, is at the head of the highway from the Chinese capital to the west, and is distant but a hundred miles from Peking. It is moreover stated that from Dolon-Nor-Tin the Chinese capital can be also reached by roads running south, and when commanding these Russia could place a force between Peking and the sea and at the same time threaten the city itself. The selection of this route appears to be one of the numerous interesting sequels of the Boxer outbreak. In 1898 Russia obtained through Li Hung Chang a concession for a line from Peking traversing the Gobi desert, entering Russian territory at Kiakhta and connecting with the Siberian Railway at Verkhne-Udnisk. The route of the strategic line now being laid is, however, much shorter and more direct than that previously decided upon. The Khailar route saves 476 miles and avoids the desert. Some fugitive Scandinavian missionaries who reached the gold mines in Northern Mongolia near Kiakhta after escaping from the Boxers, are believed to have informed the Russians of the practicability of the new route, and to have assisted them as surveyors and interpreters. M. Bocharov, the Chief Constructing Engineer of the west section of the Manchuria line has been so impressed with the country that his views, which have been placed before the authorities at St. Petersburg, will probably lead to the adoption of the shorter route for the permanent line south instead of that through the desert. A line from Verkhne-Udnisk to Kiakhta and Urga in accordance with the 1898 concession, may even yet be constructed, but it is significant of Russia's policy and aims that she has pushed on the construction of the military line by the shorter and more direct route so rapidly and secretly. Workmen were taken from various sections of the Siberian Railway, and last summer a branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank was opened at Khailar whither large sums of money were sent, for apparently no other reason than to pay the workmen employed on the new line.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PORTUGAL. A LISBON correspondent, adverting to the new Government Bill lately presented to the Cortes, points out that this measure, which reduces the Customs Duties upon national wines imported into the African Colonies, will give British capitalists a capital opening. The duty upon wines in the colonies will be reduced to one-sixth of a penny per bottle of one litre against two shillings upon a similar bottle of foreign wines. This measure should stimulate greatly the sale of national wines in the Portuguese colonies. At present it is calculated that the trade exceeds £100,000 per annum. It seems fairly clear that it only needs capital under the present conditions to make the trade one of considerable magnitude. It is pointed out that at the present time the cheap Portuguese clarets are not suitable for the British markets. At the same time there would be a great demand for wines of better quality than are at present manufactured both in England and the British colonies, and the fact that the wines would be moderately priced would make them still more acceptable. Apart from the new bill, the present is an exceedingly opportune moment for speculation, because large wine plantations could be secured in the Central and Southern Districts of Portugal at absurdedly low prices owing to the partial loss of the Brazilian markets, and the greatly reduced demand for Portuguese wines amongst French industrial classes. Labour, too, is stated to be very cheap and indeed everything appears to be in favour of the speculator. There are in England numbers of wine merchants who would be only too glad to welcome a new source of supply, and those with capital to spare might do worse than spend a little time in Portugal, prospecting for wine plantations. Just now the Cortes seems to be throwing off the lethargy which has surrounded its movements for so long a period, and seems inclined to make an effort to develop the resources of the country in more ways than one. Portugal is undeniably rich in minerals, but up to the present very little advantage has been taken of the fact owing to the lack of railway communications. Now, however, there are rumours of railway concessions about to be granted by the Cortes, and should these rumours be founded on fact there will soon be such a revival in industry as Portugal has not known for a long time. At any rate it behoves men of business and capital to be on the *qui vive*, for it is said that most of the railway commissions to be granted will eventually be ceded to foreigners. As the correspondent already alluded to points out, the example of Messrs. Mann and Barry proves what capital and enterprise can accomplish by mining in Portugal.

CHINA RELIEFS. DETAILS of the China Reliefs have not yet been announced, but it may be taken that five regiments will be sent in replacement of the eight which are returning.

H. M. S, ASSAYE, Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. Lambert, sailed yesterday, for Karachi.

H. M. S. FOX under the Command of Captain F. S. Pelham sailed yesterday for Trincomalee.

THE s. s. Malacca, which is due to arrive in Bombay on the 24th instant, from England, brings 20 officers, and 600 non-commissioned officers and men.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia with the outward mails of the 2nd instant left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday next.

FIFTEEN cases of Beri-Beri were admitted into the European General Hospital, from H. M. S. Pomone, which arrived here on the 8th instant, from Koweit.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 19th April, 1902, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1901, of 250,052 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 51,232 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 29th March, 1902, amounted to Rs. 3,735; being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 60. The total earnings from 1st January to 29th March, 1902, were Rs. 50,341; being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,675.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 29th March, 1902, amounted to Rs. 16,571, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 6,295. The total earnings from 1st January to 29th March, 1902, were Rs. 3,13,774; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,50,436.

THE Marconi Wireless Telegraphy Co., Ld., propose, we hear, to establish a receiving station in Bombay, at an early date. By this means it will be possible to ascertain the movements of the vessels in the Arabian Sea which are fitted with the apparatus. In view of this fact, the Directors of the P. and O. Company might, perhaps, consider the desirability of fitting at least their Mail boats with this most useful invention.

THE South-West Monsoon seems to have fairly set in, says the "Times of Ceylon." The wind has been blowing steadily from the South-West since yesterday and huge waves now wash over the breakwater. On Galle Face beach the breakers roll in with great force driving spray across the walk. Incoming steamers report monsoon weather off the Ceylon coast. Last year the South-West Monsoon burst on the 26th May."

AT the Corporation yesterday afternoon, the casket which is to contain the address to be presented to His Majesty the King-Emperor on the occasion of the Coronation was placed upon the table for the inspection of members. The casket is an exact replica in miniature of the equestrian statue of His Majesty in Esplanade Road, Bombay, and is silver throughout. It will be on view at the Municipal Buildings for the next day or two, and it may be seen on application to the Municipal Secretary.

THE Anglo-Indian Volunteer can be pretty casual when he likes, but his Australian "confrere" can apparently beat him. The Australasian tells a story of an officer doing "grand rounds," who called at a post and found outside the tent only a solitary soldier, who was taking matters easily with both hands in his pockets. "Why don't the Guard turn out?" the officer asked. "Please, Sir, the Guard's gone fishing—there's a shoal of barracoutta all round the Mordialloc pier." "And who the deuce are you?" the officer asked in wrath. "Please, Sir, I'm the prisoner."

THE officers of the Preventive Department at Keamari apparently keep their eyes and wits about them. The other day we reported a case in which one of them seized a Pathan with rifles and ammunition carefully stored away in a box with a false bottom. This department has made another seizure in the shape of eleven bars of silver which were cleverly concealed round the waist of a Pathan passenger from the Persian Gulf, with the object no doubt of evading payment of customs duty. To avoid detection the man put on a heavy overcoat, and but for the vigilance of the Customs officers would, to an ordinary observer, have passed unnoticed. The silver, it is said, was of the aggregate value of Rs. 500. Mr. Young, the Collector of Customs and Harbour Magistrate, fined the accused Rs. 25.

THE statue of Beethoven, upon which the well-known German sculptor, Max Klinger, has been occupied for fifteen years, is now upon exhibition at the "Secessionists'" Hall in Vienna. It appears to have been enthusiastically praised by Vienna critics, some of them going so far as to describe it as the most powerful creation since Michael Angelo's "Moses." But whatever it may be as a work of art, it does not appear to be entirely satisfactory in the matter of faithful portraiture. Those who know Beethoven's appearance, through the various sketches which have come down to us, will realise that his was hardly a figure which could be idealised with success, and Herr Klinger seems, from all accounts, to have taken altogether too ideal a conception of his subject.

THE CHILD IS FATHER OF THE MAN.

So is he the nation's hope. Of what promise there is in every look of his. Hoffman says: "So reich ist doch an hoffnung ein ganzer Fruhlingnicht." (A whole spring-time is not so rich in hope.) To make a man of him, a double ideal has to be kept in view: the forming of his character and that of his mind. What addresses itself to the former is moral teaching. It is what educates, that is leads one out of darkness. All education is based on the idea of order in everything.

IT IS NOT INSTRUCTION.

The two notions are distinct. Education does not exist as an object of instruction. The tendency to fashion your son after your own self is education. It is moral despotism. He must be made after a type that seems good to you. Instruction is the expression of a free affinity between two, the one wanting to teach the other to learn. Instruction is free. Education is forced instruction. The two hold together and complete each other. Contrary to what the mediæval schools taught, Descartes holds as we do that intelligence is stirred into activity by vibrations from without trasmitted through the senses. The sight of misery and its hideousness, the stench let out by sores and rags repel us. We are led either to fly them or to comfort the unfortunate. The child is often an aristocrat like my lady's condescending skye-terrier who hates beggars while his mongrel brethern would bark and fly at them. Sympathy of the parents for the beggar awakens a like spark in the child, and he obeys only when he sees them respect rule in their turn.

CHILDREN THEREFORE NEED MODELS

more than critics, can then a mightier trust rest with parents? The germs of good or bad qualities in the child germinate or run to seed as the surroundings during its early years prove favourable or otherwise. For any one of these to fructify it needs some encouragement, the lack of which starves it. Thus the child has within and around him the matter of which his mind-body is to be built. The evolving of the tendencies within him to good or evil control this building of the mind-body. This again bears the impress of what outside influences are at work, while the child is waxing strong the first few years, his brain-cells being plaster, there is no evidence wanting to show what physical suppleness we are capable of. Put through certain exercises when a child, an acrobat performs astounding feats. Without any discomfort he takes up impossible positions. The mind which is preeminently plastic must therefore necessarily thrill in response to every vibration it meets with when yet unformed. Thus the parents and relatives particularly, and every other person about the child must exercise an influence for good or evil, such as no algebra can calculate, nor logic deduce. Were this properly realised, parents would take care to see their children placed amidst as good conditions as would help to their development in the right direction. Enveloped in the magnetic heat of the matter, the young ones of birds feel it, while yet in the egg's shell. It is even so with children. The power of

THE INFLUENCE OF OUR LIVES

is felt by our children from the very moment of their births. We can never be too careful of our words and actions in the presence of a child. For that is easily brought home to one's experience. But what eludes our grasp is the influence of our thoughts on children. The physical eye does not see the mischief wrought on their minds by our wicked thoughts. But it is none the less true. And oh! how far reaching in its effects, how stealthily destructive who can tell! Parents who wear an apparent veneer of outward goodness, while the mind riots in all wantonness are not fit to go near children. Their evil and unclean thoughts generate forces, the evil influences of which stir the passions and ruin the lives of their own children. Felons and adulterers working out their crimes on the material plane certainly stand higher in the scale of purity than those whose minds are as it were a factory and breeding ground of thoughts which are the seed of crimes in others. The sins of impulse do less harm than those long indulged in the subtler web of the brain, poisoning the whole mental system. As the fruit frees itself from the root and hangs up the tree, so does thought the resultant of man rise, releasing itself from the brain. The root has to dip under ground to take root, the brain to dive into God. The care of the budding brain is all in all and it rests with the mother. Her empire is in the family. It is there that she is the Queen, and man cannot replace her. As she has to see to the instruction of her children, she must be rightly fitted out for the task. Thus

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS HAS THE PAS

and it calls for the greatest circumspection. To do housekeeping so as to live happily together within the husband's means must be the chief if not the only object-glass of a girl's education. She must be his intellectual partner, his prop and his consolation in the trials of life. She must make him love home. For her to share his preoccupations, his sentiments, his tastes and even his enthusiasm, she must at first be able to appreciate them. This means she has a right to exterior life. The menage is not all in all. It is hers to visit society, to keep up there the distinction of manners and the reserve of language which men easily break through when they are by themselves. And yet all outward relations, calls, soirees, worldly life, are at best but accessories in the life of a well-balanced woman. They are distractions which make her appreciate the more the charm of home, but they ought never to lead her off it. This way of understanding woman's mission in society may appear very narrow and low to those who dote on appearing without doors and spending themselves there, but all well-brought up minds will appreciate its importance. They feel that there is no real happiness outside the family circle, and it is for education to set itself to dressing minds to this shape. To be equal to functions so delicate and so varied it is not enough for a wife to have a glimmering of everything. She must have sufficient intellectual culture joined to a practical knowledge to be able to keep home and rear children. But to cap all a vigorous health for bringing forth and nourishing them is the first requisite.

THREE THINGS HAVE TO BE LOOKED TO

for training them up: education or moral culture, instruction or intellectual culture, and hygiene or physical culture. Of these three there is one which is the sole attribute of the mother. It is the right and duty of her alone to form the minds and the hearts of the children. Nothing can supply the place of maternal tenderness, says Rousseau. Instruction can be given in common. Education ought to be individual. History, languages, mathematics can be taught to fifty together at a time. Not so the notions and principles which are the guys to steady their conduct in life. These cannot be demonstrated on a blackboard. They are too delicate to admit of a collective teaching. They are sentiments rather than facts. The mother communicates these to the daughter in moments of effusion when their hearts beat in unison The growing intensity of modern life, the necessities it creates and to which every one submits often with regret carry rude shocks to families, transforming the most honest homes into a medium hardly fit for the education of a young girl. The seducing and frivolous movements of a house a la mode add to her giddiness.

MOTHERS WITH LIGHT HEARTS,

whom no thought even of the future of their daughters keeps to the line of duty are growing, and conjugal shipwrecks are not rare. The debris consists of separations, of the mother going to the bad, of sad waifs, and of a home broken by discord, the parents not going together in their views, their tastes and their principles. What coldness and what antipathy reigns there! The smothered hostility and the violent scenes of which the child is a witness are for it the most deplorable of examples. And worse still when the parents take children for arbiters, each one of the two trying to enlist their sympathy to his or her side. To direct therefore the education of her daughter a mother ought to refer to her own self, and to take counsel with her own heart and experience. They are infallible guides when one knows to listen to and to have the force of following them. Little girls [are not refractory by nature. With their birth they bring dispositions which must be first directed then contended with.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DISASTER IN THE WEST INDIES.

FURTHER DETAILS.

SEVERAL TOWNS DESTROYED.

ST. VINCENT'S TALE OF DEAD.

FORT DE FRANCE THREATENED.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Nothing more has been heard from St. Vincent.

Five thousand refugees gathered in the hills around St. Pierre are being gradually removed.

It is feared that the destruction is far wider than at St. Pierre alone.

It is stated that three large communities besides St. Pierre have been annihilated.

The cloud of ashes, dust and smoke extends 150 miles to windward of the eruption causing twilight.

LONDON MAY 12.

Despatches from Saint Thomas state it is believed that five hundred perished at St. Vincent.

It is reported that port de France is now threatened.

Canoes and small boats crowded with destitute refugees are arriving at Dominica from the Windward side of Martinique.

Many have been drowned in crossing.

[Fort de France, or Fort Royal, which is now stated to be threatened by the volcano, is the capital of Martinique, though St. Pierre was the larger and more important port. Fort de France has a fine harbour and strong fortifications. Its population in 1890 was estimated at 11,424.]

DESCRIPTION BY AN EYEWITNESS.

"A GLIMPSE OF HELL."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

An "Englishman" special cablegram dated London, the 10th inst. states:—An eyewitness of the St. Pierre catastrophe says that the sight of the burning town was like a glimpse of hell, utterly beggaring description. A telegram dated yesterday states that the mountain is still belching a hail of molten fire, rendering it impossible to approach the town.

EFFECTS IN INDIA.

A very remarkable observation was made at St. Xavier's College Observatory on Thursday at 10 p.m. The Seismograph instead of following the usual curves made a sudden sharp angle which is duly recorded on the paper. Father Lafont at once observed this unusual variation on the chart and believes it to have been due to the eruption at St. Pierre, though he guards himself by saying that there was a local storm at the same time which may account for it.

It is somewhat remarkable that a similar variation on the Bessograph chart was observed at the time of the eruption of the Volcano at Krakatoa.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AN AIRSHIP EXPLODES.

TWO AERONAUTS KILLED.

LONDON, MAY 12.

M. Severos' air ship made an ascent in Paris this morning and exploded.

Both aeronauts in the car were killed.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE BOER TERMS.

Reuter at Pretoria writing on the 19th ult. says that the Boer delegates first put forward a demand for independence, then a series of terms upon which they would advise the burghers to surrender. The difficulty about compensation for burned farms and about the Cape rebels were not insuperable but, the crux was the date of granting representative Government.

Finally the Boer delegates declared they must consult the commandoes as they were not possessed with full powers.

Mr. Steyn has creeping paralysis, but is still truculent.

HOPEFUL DESPATCH RECEIVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" states that Government have received a very hopeful despatch from Lord Kitchener regarding the peace prospects.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SIMLA, MAY 12.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa:—

May 7th, at Johannesburg, injured by fall from horse (collar bone broken) Captain Whitaker, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.

May 10th, at Boschfontein, slightly wounded, accidentally, Major Watts, 1st Derbyshire Regiment; dangerously ill of enteric fever, troopers W. Bannister and G. Adderton, 19th Hussars, and with abscess of the liver Trooper Cooper, 10th Hussars.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE SECOND BALLOTS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The second ballots in France have resulted in the Social Minister Millerand being elected.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The returns of the French second ballot show that the Ministerialists have been successful in the Provinces and held their ground fairly well in Paris.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Captain Machell the well-known race horse owner.

[James Octavius Machell, late Captain in the 14th Regiment and 25th Regiment, was born at Eton, Yorkshire, on the 5th December, 1837, the son of the Rev. Robert Machell and grandson of Lieut.-Colonel Machell of Beverley. He was educated at Rowall school and joined the army, entering the 14th Regiment of foot in 1855. He became Captain in 1861 and exchanged into the 59th Regiment. He retired from the army in 1864, and his name thereafter was intimately associated with the turf as an owner of race horses.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia with the English mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. yesterday.

THE ELECTION AT BURY.

A LIBERAL RETURNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

According to the London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" a Liberal has been elected to the vacant seat at Bury.

[The vacancy at Bury has been caused by the retirement of Mr. James Kenyon, the Conservative member, owing to ill health, who has represented the constituency since 1895. At the last election in 1900 he was opposed by Mr. George Toulmin, who has now been elected. The figures in 1900 were:—

Mr. James Kenyon (C)	4,132
Mr. George Toulmin (L)	3,283
Conservative majority	849

The candidates in the present election were Mr. George Toulmin (L) and Mr. H. W. L. Lawson. (L. U.) Mr. George Toulmin, the new member, belongs to Preston, and is the senior partner in the firm of George Toulmin and Sons, the proprietors of the "Preston Guardian" and "The Lancashire Daily Post." His victory in the present election in which the Government's policy has been freely discussed, represents a distinct Liberal gain.

Mr H. W. L. Lawson, the Liberal Unionist Candidate is also interested in newspaper enterprise. He is the eldest son of Sir Edward Lawson, the chief proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph." He represented West St. Pancras in the House of Commons as a Liberal and Home Ruler from 1885 to 1892, and East Gloucestershire from 1893 to 1895. He stood at Preston as a Liberal Unionist in support of the Government's policy in South Africa and Ireland.]

BISHOP COPLESTON.

TO BE ENTHRONED ON WEDNESDAY.

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

Bishop Copleston, who arrives at Calcutta tomorrow, will be enthroned at St. Paul's Cathedral at the ordinary evening service on Wednesday.

WELL DESERVED PUNISHMENT.

FOR CROSS INDECENCY.

H. Thomas, Master Sailmaker, Government Dockyard, was to-day sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and was fined Rs. 50 for indecent behaviour calculated to outrage the modesty of females.

Several ladies of the Golf Club gave evidence against him, and the magistrate held that it has been clearly proved that accused who is a married man with family, was in the habit of riding about the maidan on a lady's bicycle and exposing his person to every unprotected female he met. Several witnesses deposed to accused's good character generally, but the magistrate said that the case was one of the most indecent that had ever come before him, and he would pass sentence that would deter others from attempting to render the maidan impossible for self-respecting ladies.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred on the loop line of the East Indian Railway near Sahebgunje on Sunday, when a passenger train ran into a goods train, telescoping the brake van and derailing several wagons. Although the passenger train was full of passengers, there was no loss of life and only a few were slightly injured.

BOXING TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

ENTRIES FEWER THIS YEAR.

POONA, MAY 12.

The entries for the Poona Boxing Tournament are not so many as previous years. The officer's competition has fallen through, only four entered. Amongst the men there are 66, namely 4 in heavyweight 15 in middle, 19 in light and 28 in featherweight. The following regiments have send members:—Welsh, South Welsh Borderers, Middlesex, the Queen's Royal Scots, Connaught Rangers, Cheshire, Wiltshire, Warwick, East Yorkshire, Royal Irish Rifles, Royal Fusiliers Dorsetshire, Second Yorks, Oxfordshire L. and C. Battery, R. H. A., L. Battery, 73rd, 71st, 60th and 35th Field Battery.

The tournament will commence on Monday next.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS AND BRASSES.

HONOUR TO HEROES DEAD.

In all Saints' Church, Kirkee, there was recently erected on the west wall, a stained glass window to the memory of the late Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, Member of H. E. Council, by his widow.

Two memorial brasses have just been erected in St. Mary's Church, Poona, in memory of Major Jack Hanwell, 39th Battery, R. F. A., who after being mentioned in despatches for conspicuous bravery during the relief of Ladysmith, was killed in action near Viendersberg.

Another is of Lieut. Sargeant, Adjutant 14th Bombay Infantry, who died of cholera at Sangar, a third is of Lieut. Owen Leans, who was killed in South Africa.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FIVE thousand more helmets have been recently sent to South Africa, and 3,500 drill suits will shortly be despatched.

THE 19th Punjab Infantry, which has just returned to Kohat from the Kurram Valley, has been rearmed with Lee-Enfield rifles. The 3rd, 4th, and 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, have also been rearmed.

The following are the numbers of men of the regiments lately returned from South Africa who have accepted the bounty: 5th Dragoon Guards, 10; 9th Lancers, 63; Devons, 114; Gordon Highlanders, 90; total, 277.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson arrived this afternoon.

NAPLES, MAY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Rewa left Calcutta boats) this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Victoria arrived here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, MAY 12.

The P. & O. Company's chartered steamer Forerio arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	85 9-16
Par Silver	23 7-16

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

A foursome competition in connection with the Calcutta Golf Club has just ended with the result that in the final round Messrs. G. Pickford and J. Arnan defeated Messrs. P. H. Browne and J. Oakley, from whom they received two strokes on 18 holes, by 4 up and 3 to play.

CALCUTTA CHINAMEN AND THE PLAGUE.

In order to propitiate the demon of plague, Calcutta Chinamen have been holding a four days fast, which ended yesterday, when in a large body they passed down Bentick street in a grotesque procession.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

THE DEBATE ON THE SECOND READING.

SATISFACTORY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The whole tone of the debate on the second reading of the Education Bill is regarded as highly encouraging by the Government and its supporters. A notable fact in connection with the division is that the Nationalists voted for the Government to the number of 59.

IN THE TRACK OF THE CYCLONE.

OVER-DUE STEAMERS.

RANGOON, MAY 12.

Great anxiety is felt here regarding the fate of the missing steamer Camorta.

The steamer Chilka has also been despatched to search for her. All vessels about to leave for the Indian and Straits ports have been advised by the agents here to deviate from their course to see if they can find any trace of the missing vessel.

The s. s. Hermod, with stone ballast from Bombay has also not arrived.

The s. s. Hermod, 829 tons, under the command of Captain K. F. Olsen, sailed from Bombay for Rangoon on the 24th April in stone ballast. The Hermod which is over-due at Rangoon, was built at Newcastle in 1897 by Messrs. Wood, Skinner and Co. She is a steel screw steamer, with one deck. Her dimensions are 235 feet in length, 35 feet in breadth and 18 feet in depth. No information regarding the vessel has been received by the agents in Bombay.

MADRAS CONTINGENTS FOR THE CORONATION.

MADRAS, MAY 12.

The Governor's Body-Guard Contingent, forming a part of the Coronation Contingent, and the Burma Military Contingent left Madras for Deolali last evening.

The Volunteer Contingents, including the Burma Contingent, which arrives by the Zibenghla on Wednesday, leaves for Bombay on Thursday evening.

THE STORM IN THE BAY.

A PILOT'S EXPERIENCE.

The s.s. Dupleix, which arrived at Madras this morning, had on board Mr. Mackenzie, a Hooghly Pilot, who, owing to bad weather at the Sandheads, was unable to get to the pilot Brig. He returns by the mail train to-day.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF KOLHAPUR.

ATTENDS THE CORONATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MAY 12.

An address was presented on Sunday night to H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur, in grand Durbar at Miraj held by the Chiefs, Sirdars, S. M. country and feudatories of Kolhapur, and friends and admirers of the Maharajah, in the Maharastra. The Maharajah arrived from Kolhapur with a party and was received by the chief of Miraj, Nachalkaranji Kurundwar, administrators of Sangli Miraj, Junear and Mudhol. His Highness drove in a carriage and four in procession to Malawada, where a state dinner was provided. After dinner the Maharajah drove to Darbar-hall. A guard of honor consisting of mounted Sowars and state police presented arms, while the Sangli state band played the national anthem. After his Highness was seated Balasaheb Chief of Miraj, read the address and presented it in a silver casket. The address referred to the honour done to the Maharajah to represent the Maharashtra at the Coronation, and eulogised the efficiency of the Maharajah's administration, achievements of education, especially female medical education, and wished bon voyage and a happy return. The Home Devan Sabais replied on behalf of the Maharajah. His Highness thanked Lords Curzon and Northcote for suggesting his name and affording an opportunity to pay allegiance to his Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII personally and on behalf of S. M. Jansgirdars. He paid compliments to his father and also Lords Reay and Harris, Sir William Lee Warner and Mr. Frazil for his education, and referred in flattering terms to Lady Northcote and Mrs Ferris for their earnest and zealous interest in female education. He said he felt a relief in leaving the administration under the sympathetic supervision of Col. Ferris, whose warm interest in him ever since his boyhood made it a matter of delight to him to seek parental advice from him. He thanked the Chief of Miraj, Messrs. Desai and Pandit and others for the honour done to him. After the distribution of pan and flowers the Durbar concluded and a state dinner was given to the European guests and a sumptous feast provided for others. Fireworks were let off and the Maharajah left by a special train. The guests included Mrs. Beamon, Captain Forester, Mrs. Stanfield, Captain and Mrs. Nanni from Belgaum, Dr. Sinclare from Kolhapur, young Chiefs of Miraj, Junear, Jamkhandi and Mudnol, Bapusaheb Kayalkar, Senior Wrangler Paranjpe, Dada Saheb Karandikar of Satara, Vantmuri Desai, Karandikar Head Master, and Dr. Shirgaokar of Belgaum, officers and representatives of Kolhapur and S. M. States. Nearly thirty thousand people had assembled from various parts and great enthusiasm prevailed. The ceremony was made grand and imposing by the unceasing efforts and efficient management of the honorable Mr. Desai and Rao Bahadur Pandit, the Chief of Miraj. The Hon. Desai initiated the idea and the other chiefs and especially Babu Sahib Inchalkarnjikar, who had come from a long distance, heartily cooperated in carrying it out successfully.

As already announced, His Excellency the Viceroy will give two cups for polo tournaments at the Delhi Coronation Assembly. One will be open for competition to the world, conditions being a team of four, with one player only in waiting, and the number of ponies limited to 24. The other tournament will be for Native Army teams of four—containing not more than one Native Officer or Duffadar. The teams will be drawn from single regiments, and not from combined linked battalions, but in the case of Native Mountain Artillery a team may be formed from among the officers serving in the batteries in a command.

THE MAHABLESHWAR WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 10.

THE second day's Mahableshwar Sky Races, came off in six events. Lt.-Colonel Croly's Hoosainee won the Handicap Hurdle Race. Novelty coming second and Captain Young's Pallonji which won a race on Tuesday, running in third. The Hack Stakes three furlongs, was taken by Captain Greig's Sunrise, and the Panchgani Handicap, fell to the same owner on S. D. K., Duldul and Marengo taking second and third places, a reversal of the order in which these horses ran the first day. The Fifth race on the card was run fourth, and resulted in a win for Captain Sloane-Stanley on For Ever. Lord Roberts, Mr. McCausland up, took second place, and Lordling ridden by his owner came third. The horses were running well together, For Ever, leading steadily all the way. Blue Peter, ridden by his owner carried off the Polo Pony Handicap. Stealaway kept very close all the time, and got in second, Pallonji coming in a good third. The Consolation Race brought only three horses to the post, the others entered having already won races on either of the days. Mr. Westropp brought Mystic in winner. Augur coming a length and a half behind.

The attendance was quite as good as the first day, His Excellency the Governor being an interested spectator, and representatives of nearly every station in the Presidency were on the stand. Ladies' toilettes were bright and diaphanous, requiring when the sun was sinking and the breeze rising, wraps for comfort.

The Golf courses, Ladies and Gentlemen's, were crowded on Wednesday afternoon by players in the tournament. It was a case of waiting in battalions to tee off, and in many cases rushing the strokes to each hole, to make sure of getting round before sunset. The time; however, was too short for some.

On Thursday evening Government House was crowded by guests to His Excellency's ball, where dancing was in full swing up to the early hours. The rooms looked bright and were prettily decorated. The cool temperature of these Highlands suggested the insertion in the programme of a Scotch reel, an inovation that was heartily welcomed and danced with spirit and grace. In spite of the tradition that Mahableshwar functions do not require a very high level of toilette, and that it is admissable as well as economical to say here a lingering goodbye to pretty dresses that have done yeowoman's work in the exhausting Bombay season, there were many pretty confections, crisp and dainty, though others had the weary air of having whirled through various late nights.

On the next afternoon the Governor was "At Home" at Government House; the pretty ground presented a lively scene, for every one in Mahableshwar seemed to be there and determined on enjoyment. Putting, croquet and tennis were the amusements, and the click of the balls went on uninteruptedly for over two hours. The putting was marvellously good, the best, eight holes in 14, being a record, Mrs. Smetham and the Rev. Mr. Horne taking the glory of it. Four holes were done in one stroke each, showing that skill, not a casual fluke, did the trick. Next came Miss Hussey and Mr. Aston with the good score of 17, Mrs. Crowe and General Bingham took third place. Mrs. Thompson was the lucky winner of the tennis competition.

The sober looking putting ground is a marvellous attraction. It held a gay crowd, moving, with rapt attention on the ball, from centre to corners and back again, and to a lazy onlooker it seemed an ideal way of spending a summer hour, for it has all the excitement of the final moments of golf, without the rapid determined tramps of the active resolute golfer making way for his impatient heirs. As a game, too, it is admirably adapted to the drowsy energies of players who liberally enjoy a dance overnight. Non-players had a good time, sitting in fragrant shade, where tables were set out with refreshments of every nature. At the close of the afternoon, when the sun was going down, and the purple shadows falling on hill and dale, the Governor presented the successful lady-putters and tennis-players with pretty and appropriate prizes, and soon after the gathering melted away, "garis" at racing speed taking the guests—practically all the station—back to their homes.

The week was still by no means over, for next day the Gymkhana sports were on, and from an early hour in the morning, the race-course was the resort of all those who wanted practice in the art of lemon-cutting—trying which Major Murray had what appeared to be a nasty fall, but he reassured the bystanders by getting up and walking to a tonga in which he was driven home—tilting at the ring, tent-pegging and cantering slowly but surely for last place. There were many entries, and much pleasant anticipations which were amply fulfilled in the "Bumble-Puppy" Gymkhana which marked the orthodox close of "The Week." In the tent-pegging event Major Grantham and Captain Wogan Browne took first place, pegs being carried off by one or the other or both in each heat. Second places were awarded to Captain Davie and Mr. Drysdall, and to Captains Wood and Greig. The Polo Bending Race, for gentlemen, required the riders to wind in and out of eight tall wands, each ten yards apart. This was distracting to the ponies and entirely subversive of the ideas of several of them. Captain Davie was judged to have negociated the wands most correctly and got first place. The third event was the Ladies' Cantering Race, last in to win, if all the other conditions were complied with. Eight entered and started, but before the race was many yards run, some were disqualified their ponies breaking and finally only two finished, Mrs. Donnet coming last and thus winning. This lady cleverly subdued the pace of her pony to the necessary measure of mincing canter. The Bouquet Stakes Affinity Race was an elaborate event within very trying limits. The Ladies took up positions twenty yards away from their affinities, who stood besides their champing steeds, until the word was given. They then mounted with all despatch, rode away from the ladies towards sticks, each of which impaled a brilliant bouquet. This they had to seize and keep, ride round the stick and back to the line from which they started, there dismount do the twenty yards intervening on foot and present the flowers each to his affinity. This was successfully done by Captain Barry, Miss Gunning getting the bouquet. The difficulty and one which disqualified other riders, was to prevent the willing horse going all the way a thing he seemed determined to do. Tilting, lemon-cutting and tent-pegging were combined for ladies and gentlemen in the last event. Ladies had to take two rings and gentlemen to cut a potato (lemon) and take a peg with their swords. This was a cruelly cramped proceeding, the distance between the rings and the potato and peg being so short that in most cases skill and daring failed to accomplish the double duty. Seven pairs entered and did their best, Miss Lowther and Captain Greig winning.

It would be an untold blessing if the time spent on the road, getting to and leaving this sanitarium could be shortened. There is no reason whatever, why a little foresight should not accomplish this. It is a long pull, and requires a strong pull up the ghaut, but this two hours gained by the earlier start from Poona now made by the Southern Mahratta line—which could again be hastened by half an hour, are lost by the delay in getting off from Wathar. One arrives there at midnight, but the utmost energy will not get oneself and one's belongings under weigh before an hour. The stages on the road are six miles apart, and the change of ponies or mules is made in the most desultory and dilatory manner. It could be done, as was the case on the Simla road before the days of the railway, in five minutes instead of a quarter of an hour, and if—but this is expecting too much—the stages were reduced to four miles each, one could easily save two hours in the actual driving journey. Nominally we leave Wathar at 12, and should reach Mahableshwar at seven, allowing generous time for the 39 miles, but the actual hour for arrival is nearer to nine o'clock, not a whit better than it used to be when one reached Wathar at 2 a.m. As for the mails they are fully an hour later than they used to be. Nothing whatsoever is gained by the earlier arrival of the Bombay mail at Wathar, for a wait has to be made for a mail that should be hustled along. Instead of arriving jaded and weary in Mahableshwar, and obliged to give a a day at least of his short holiday to recuperation, the traveller could easily arrive fresh and ready to take up his work or to make the most of a well-earned rest. And this without desperate wrenching of railway junctions. Dak purveyors, please note. The price paid for the short journey is exorbitant, the postage should be good in proportion and it is not too much to say that it is not.

BOMBAY AND THE CORONATION.

THE ADDRESS TO THE KING-EMPEROR.

THE casket to contain the address of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to His Majesty the King-Emperor is an exact model in solid silver of the equestrian status of His Majesty which was presented by Sir Albert Sassoon to the City of Bombay, in commemoration of the visit to India of His Majesty as Prince of Wales in 1875-76. The casket which is entirely of silver, including the pedestal stands 32 inches high, and portrays His Majesty in the uniform of a Field Marshal, mounted on a spirited charger. His Majesty is shown wearing several orders, prominent among which is that of the Garter, Thistle and St. Patrick, and the collar and Star of the G. C. S. I., all of which are brought out in the minutest detail. The pedestal shows two solid silver panels fashioned in high relief, and illustrate scenes enacted during the visit of His Majesty to Bombay; one being a Durbar of Native Chiefs with H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. the Rao of Cutch and other big Chiefs in the forefront, and the other, a school children's fete at which loyal offerings of floral wreaths are given by young Parsi ladies, headed by Lady Readymoney, then Miss Wadia. These two panels are perfect works of art as they show actual portraits of all the important officials and dignatories who welcomed His Majesty to Bombay. The front of the pedestal bears the Royal Arms in high relief, while the back shows a heraldic shield with the original inscription which runs thus:—

"Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K. G., G. C. S. I., in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness to India 1875-76, Sir Albert Sassoon G. S. I., K. T., presented this statue to his fellow-townsmen of the loyal city of Bombay."

The whole statue with pedestal is mounted on a solid ebony base, on which a silver scroll bearing the inscription is fixed. The entire piece is fitted into a cabinet measuring 45" by 36" by 20". This in itself is a masterpiece of the wood carver's art, and took over two months to make. It is most elaborately carved and inlaid with rose and sandal wood, and is the production of the famous Mysore wood carvers, who were specially requisitioned for the work. The panels on the doors show Royal Arms of the Bombay Municipal Corporation exquisitely carved, while the top and sides are richly embellished with floral and scroll work. The case is fitted with solid metal guilt cast handles, and is also provided with castors, a very necessary provision, seeing that the casket and the cabinet together weigh much over 200 lbs.

To facilitate the construction of the casket the statue was photographed from 9 different points at an elevation of about 12 ft. from the ground. These photographs were all enlarged to the exact size the model was to be, and in many instances several enlargements of different portions had to be made to obtain the proper perspective. In addition to this, a draftsman was deputed to make careful sketches of the various orders and medals, and other minute details shown on the uniform. The model was began on the 11th November 1901. It was first made in wax, and from these moulds were taken. A lead cast was then made and worked up in detail. From these new moulds were taken for the final silver casting. All the orders and decorations were made separately and finished under a magnifying glass and fitted on separately to the finished model. Stereoscopic photographs of the statue were also obtained, so as to give the modellers every advantage of having correct angles and contours to work from. The panels were first chased on copper sheets from which moulds were taken. They were then cast in silver and worked up in detail from photographs specially taken for the purpose. The amount of silver employed was 637 ounces. The work was entirely executed in Messrs Barton, Son & Co's workshops by native labour under European supervision.

The casket stood on the table at the meeting of the Corporation yesterday, and it will be on view at the Municipal offices during the next few days. Persons wishing to see it should apply to the Municipal Secretary.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE.

H. H. SIR MADHEV SINGH Bahadur, Maharajah of Jaipur, being one of the Native Princes invited to attend the Coronation of the King-Emperor, left Bombay yesterday forenoon from the Apollo Bunder by the Anchor Line steamship Olympia, Captain C. J. Osborne, which had been chartered by His Highness exclusively for himself and his followers, who numbered about 126 in all. Special arrangements had been made on board the Olympia for making the voyage in a manner consistent with the religious scruples of the Maharajah. Six Kitchens had been fitted up on board, one for the family deity going with the Maharajah, one for His Highness himself, one for the Sirdar of Jazeem, one for Pandit Madhusav Das, one for the Brahmin followers, and one for miscellaneous cooking. Four new bath-rooms had been constructed in addition to those already on board. The big water tank to be used by all hands on board was to be cleaned and kept tidy by His Highness's own men. Drinking water from the sacred ganges and food to last for six months was taken on board. His Highness's men alone were to be allowed to enter the space allotted for the Maharajah. The steamer authorities had stipulated not to allow beef or veal to be used on board. Earth for cleaning the utensils, etc., was even taken on board; and washermen, carpenters, and blacksmiths were engaged for the needs of the Maharajah's party. The Maharajah is a rigid Hindu, and every thing was done and supplied to respect his religious scruples. His Highness arrived in Bombay at 7-35 a.m. by a special train accompanied by his suite and followers. The Maharajah was met at the station by Mr. Nowrojee D. Gorwalla, proprietor of the Bombay Theatre, and Bombay Agent of the Maharaja and a large number of his subjects now in Bombay. He was presented with a handsome bouquet by Mr. Nowrojee and was garlanded. The Maharaja accompanied by Mr. Cobb, Political Agent, got into a carriage drawn by four horses and drove to the Apollo Bunder, where special arrangements were made in connection with his embarkation. The Apollo Bunder pavilion and the carriage shed were placed at the disposal of the Maharaja, by the Bombay Port Trust, and the pavilion was gaily decorated with flags and bunting. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival at 7-35 a.m. At the Apollo Bunder the Maharaja was presented with an address by Mr. Khemraj Shrikrishnadas, proprietor of the Sari Venkateshwar Press. The address was printed on silk cloth in different colours, and was enclosed in a silver casket. A number of books printed in Sanskrit and Hindi, were also presented besides eleven sovereigns by way of "Nuzzar" which His Highness accepted. At the base of the landing steps eleven Pandits, who were specially brought from Jeypore, and who were clad in red silk, sat and offered prayers to the sea that His Highness may have a safe voyage and safe return to this country. His Highness took part in the ceremony for nearly fifteen minutes and soon afterwards went on board the P. and O. steam launch Galeowar, which was in attendance to convey him and his party to the chartered steamer Olympia. A large number of European Police Officers, under Superintendent Holdway, were present at the Bunder to maintain order. The whole of the arrangements in connection with the departure of the Maharaja for London were made by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons. Among those present at the Bunder to see His Highness off were:—Dewan Saheb Jainathjee, Babool Samor Chandarsing, Private Secretary and Member of Council; Thakor Oomrai Singjee, Financial Minister; Thakore Hati Singhjee, Buxi Foj commander of the army; Mr. Parunmal Guljee Singhany, Mr. Shivram Khooshalchund, Baker to the Maharajah; Mr. H. A. W. Fitzpatrick, Traffic Inspector, Bombay Port Trust; and a large number of Marwaree merchants in Bombay. The Olympia left her moorings at 11-45 a.m., and proceeded on her voyage.

In connection with His Highness's departure, a salute of 21 guns was fired from H. M. S. Pomone as the steam ship Olympia passed by.

THE other day a Parsee lady shot a tiger near Mount Abu at the request of the villagers. She and her sister, Miss. Cavasji, are two distinguished shots who carried off the 1st and 2nd prizes, respectively, at Karachee, at the annual shooting competition.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

POOR PROSPECT IN AMERICAN COTTON FIELDS.

BIRMINGHAM TRADE DEPRESSION.

DIAMONDS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

A NEW YORK correspondent, writing on the prospects of the new American Cotton Crop, says:—It is said that time brings its revenges, and unless common report is badly at fault certain Wall-street interests who have been bullish for months past have been "unloading" on Philadelphia people who were bears until very recently. These spot interests are now said to be very bullish, having come to the conclusion that their early large crop estimates were due to a misapprehension of the actual facts. The Wall-street interests are believed to have sold very heavily during the last few weeks. An unfavourable interpretation may be put on this, for it means that the concentrated holdings have passed into scattered hands, as not all the cotton has been taken by Philadelphia. Yet the Wall-street people referred to are still believed to be bullish, only the bulls, as a rule, are not quite so aggressive at 9 cents as they were at lower prices. There is a considerable difference between 7 cents and 9 cents. The recent rainfall east of the Mississippi was so heavy as to interfere with new crop preparations, but there has been some improvement during the past day or two, and preparations for planting, and actual planting, are now being rapidly pushed. Texas still complains of drought, and the official March report says:—"There has not been sufficient rainfall in any part of the State to date to thoroughly stock the subsoil with moisture and ensure crops against possible drought during the summer months. However, the conditions reported from the northern section and the eastern half of the State are regarded as fairly satisfactory, and with normal rainfall in the future no apprehension need be felt on this account. In the western, south-western, west central, and southern sections the question of rainfall is one of great concern, and in these regions the absence of heavy and general rains in the near future will greatly curtail all crop yields." As to reports of the likelihood of a decreased acreage, they are unworthy of serious attention. Nine-cent cotton or even eight-cent cotton, will, in all probability, mean the planting of a very large area, and the acreage reports will soon become more or less of a factor in the market.

The Mississippi State report for the week ending April 7 says that on the whole the weather during the week was quite favourable for farm work, but owing to the wet and packed condition of the soil slow progress was made in farming operations. During the last week in March, the very excessive rains, except in the extreme southern counties, flooded the low lands, washed uplands badly, and as a result a large part of farm work before April will have to be done again, even to preparing the land for planting. In bottom lands fields were left covered with "debris," which will cause additional delay. As a rule preparation for cotton planting is just beginning, although in a few localities planting is well under way, especially in some of the southern counties where the March rains were only moderately heavy. The weather was generally clear in Louisiana with an abundance of sunshine. No rain occurred till the close of the week, when general showers were reported. The week opened with unseasonably low temperatures, and frost occurred on the coast line. Preparations for cotton planting were pushed. Excepting some bottom lands the ground is in good condition for cultivation. Cotton planting is progressing to a greater or less extent over the southern and central portions of the State, and has begun in some places over the northern portion. As a result of temperatures below normal in all sections of Georgia throughout the winter season, and a superabundance of rain in a majority of districts, the general crop season is backward, the opinion being that it is from two to three weeks later than usual. Whereas at this time a great deal of cotton land should be ready for planting, if not actually planted, the conditions this season have been such that very little preparatory work could be accomplished, and but little planting has been done. The past week, however, owing to prevailing fair weather, was favorable for farm operations, which were vigorously carried on. A little cotton was planted in the extreme southern and eastern sections. The week has been generally rainless in Florida, with temperatures below the normal during the first few days. Light frost formed over western counties and the upper portion of the northern district.

As a consequence cotton was retarded. Farm work was pushed, however, and some cotton is receiving attention, although planting continues over the greater portion of the belt. The absence of rain and the already dry condition of uplands make germination slow. In Tennessee the month of March was generally cold, wet, and unfavourable for farming operations; as a result farmers are, as a rule, very much behind in their work. The few days of fair weather and sunshine were taken advantage of for ploughing where the condition of the soil permitted. On March 28 the middle division was visited by excessive rains, resulting in the most disastrous floods ever known in the sections where they occurred. April opened with cool weather and frosts in some sections. Considerable progress was made during the week in preparing for planting. The following reports from various centres in Texas have been issued:—San Diego: We do not know of a bale of cotton being held in our vicinity within a radius of 100 miles. From the recent dust storms our section has the appearance of a desert, and it seems as if it will not rain any more. We do not know what our poor people will do for a living this year." Thorndale; Paying 30 cents a barrel for water for live stock. Crawford: We are bare of cotton and less is being planted this year, farmers putting in more grain. Austin: Stock in first hands about one-third what it was last year. Majority decidedly bullish. Possibly a slight reduction in acreage owing to overwhelming appearance of the boll weevil throughout this State. Preparation of the ground never better, but the continued drought over a large portion of the State causes decided uneasiness among cotton growers. Alabama sends the following:— Huntsville: There is very little cotton in the country, and mills are not supplied with what they will need. The prospects now for the coming crop are not good. This is the most bullish feature I see. The season is two weeks later than last year, which was a late season, and provisions and mules are very high. Catherine: Weather favourable and farm work being pushed. The latest spring for years past. More land generally prepared for planting March 1 than there is to-day. Lafayette: I have never seen less preparation for a cotton crop at this season of the year than now. The rains, or rather floods, and the cold weather have prevented farmers from doing hardly anything. The prospect for a crop is certainly gloomy now.

Complaints on nearly all hands point to the fact that Birmingham is at present undergoing a severe spell of trade depression. In a few cases the approaching Coronation has given a fillip to orders such as in the metal, printing and fancy trades, but elsewhere the state of things borders on stagnation. With everyone economising from sheer necessity, and in anticipation of heavy expenses later on, with increased taxation and a long innings of holiday-making in site, the big wholesale trader my well assume a rueful expression as he views the outlook. In reference to jewellery, the boom in diamonds has had disastrous effects. During the past few years the De Beers monopoly is estimated to have raised the cost of gems by 50 per cent., and unless new mines can be exploited in India and Brazil, the situation must remain at this uncomfortable tension. Over-production also brings with it evils felt in a peculiar manner in the heart of the country's trade in jewels and precious things. It is impossible for the demand for such luxuries to keep pace with the output. Birmingham manufacturers are suffering from the very modernity which has brought their work into the foremost place in the kingdom. The trade has not been so bad for 40 years as it is now. Three houses celebrated for gold chains, and for being always busy, were able to give more holiday to their employees during Easter than at any time in their existence. But for new requirements for the Coronation more than one establishment might have closed its doors so flat has speculation fallen. The orders obtained for jewellery have of necessity to be of a tentative character, for it is well-known that of the brilliant and sparkling goods which one sees displayed in the Retailer's shop, only a small proportion has been actually purchased. The

rest are on "appro" from the wholesale house, whither, after a period varying from three to twelve months, a considerable number are returned. Of late the proportion of returned goods has been steadily growing. "The orders turn out less than enough to pay our men's expenses," the manager of one well-known house says. Another manufacturer has confessed to having more goods on his hands than he can possibly sell, yet is compelled to continue making. Silversmiths find themselves attacked on their own ground by the Americans. New lines in silver shoe-horns, button-hooks, and paper-knives the Yankees have placed on the market, and at prices considerably below those of the English makers. The goods, moreover, are often better finished, for the die-sinker across the water is usually a better educated and more expert man than his Birmingham rival. Very much under the present cloud are the bedstead makers, and the makers of sporting guns. Brass foundries share the decline, and the master of an important firm was so disgusted with the state of things, that one morning last week after opening his letters he returned home and threatened to shut up his works.

The export statistics received by mail from Georgetown, British Guiana, up to April 9, show a material increase in the shipments of Demerara sugar, the total since the beginning of the year being 32,013 tons, as against 24,164 tons for the corresponding period last year. The quantity of rum exported also shows a considerable gain, the total being 105,071 gallons in excess of last year's figures. Other export commodities show increases; the quantity of timber shipped, for instance, has been doubled as compared with last year. There is a small increase in the exports of gold, the total being 23,125oz., valued at dols. 404,160, as against 22,421oz., valued at dols. 392,619. The output of diamonds, moreover, continues to increase, the value shipped being dols. 41,062 as against only dols. 4,650 for the corresponding period of last year, when the exploitation of the deposits was just beginning. With regard to reports of progress from the British Guiana diamond fields themselves, the "Demerara Chronicle" says that the British Guiana Diamond Syndicate are already utilising their new machinery, but strict secrecy is being observed and instructions have been received from headquarters to allow no visitors at the works and to give no information. It is nevertheless known that their production is great and that their next shipment will be about 4,000 stones. The Fegel-Armeny Syndicate at Saranamoo have had one of their boats swamped at Quagao Falls, and in consequence have been running their works short of men and provision; the yield, however, it is said, has been increased, and rumour reports that their next shipment will beat all previous records, including some fine specimen diamonds larger than the average size. The Stripp, Menzies, and Morris Syndicate is not doing so well; the newly started works at Jaspar Creek only average about four or five diamonds per day. The Marshall Syndicate has lost some of its old staff. The L. Henry Syndicate has suspended work. The Bialosterski-Hamburg Syndicate is reported to be doing fairly well, and is busy in opening up newly discovered places at Low-Low Island. The Gomes, Skelly, and Smither Syndicate is far from doing well, but this, it is reported, is due to inexperience. The D'Andrade Syndicate has suspended working operations on its principal claims, owing to jumping disputes with the Stripp, Menzies, and Morris Syndicate. Of all the more recent expeditions, the Nascimento Syndicate is said to have proved the luckiest and most successful, having secured good ground and made a shipment of 163 diamonds of first-class quality. This parcel had been obtained with four men only for three weeks. The Wieting Syndicate, another new venture, is credited with doing good work by securing 50 claims, a good diamondiferous patch of ground between the Putareng and Saranamoo creeks. They have found ten diamonds for two days prospecting. The Barnard Syndicate has also been busy prospecting on the Saranamoo. The Enako English Syndicate has had to suspend working operations owing to want of men. The Forbes Syndicate, the Ho-a-Hing Kenswall Syndicate, and the Harrison-Richter Syndicate are all prospecting between the Saranamoo and the Enako watersheds. All the ground between the Putareng and Saranamoo is already taken up. During the month of March it rained incessantly on the Upper Massaruni. This had a somewhat adverse effect on working, as all the creeks and work-places were under water and the Upper Massaruni was very high.

The newspapers published in Dawson City express much hope respecting the prospects for quartz-mining in the Canadian Yukon district. A great number of certificates of work, we are told, have been filed, and a large number of quartz grants have been made. It is pointed out that the Dawson miner has before him hundreds of miles of mountain, carrying immense dykes and deposits of gold-bearing quartz, quartzites, porphyritic quartz and schists, which can be mined for the next twenty years without the use of explosives and without drilling, the work of the immediate future being merely the cleaning up of these deposits. Hopeful opinions are expressed, also, as to the prospects of utilising the water-power of the Yukon and Klondike rivers that rush past the feet of these great veins, dykes, and deposits of gold-bearing rock. It is claimed that power can be generated to run many stamp mills and concentrating plants, and that by the use of dynamos and electric power transmission trams can be operated and the water power can be used for illumination, drilling, hoisting, and other purposes. The Treadwell mines near Juneau are taken as an example of the successful working on an immense scale of quartz running as low as dols. 1·74 per ton. These mines have great coal elevators, and vessels bring coal up the coast from the Nanaimo and other mines, and their situation reduces the cost of fuel to a minimum. They have also the advantage of the comparatively mild climate of the coast. Whether the water power of Dawson district will equal the advantages of the situation at Juneau is a debatable matter. The men on the ground, who know the situation best, are, however, apparently prepared to make large investments on the prospects of successful quartz mining. It is predicted that in five years there will be a continuous string of quartz mills in operation from Dawson to Lake Bennett on the Yukon, and from Dawson to the Rocky Mountains on the Klondike River. That there is gold-bearing quartz in abundance is "already established."

The proposals of the Portuguese Government for the settlement of the crisis in viticulture are approved in principle by the directors of the Royal Agricultural Association of Portugal, who, together with representatives from the vine-growing districts of Estremadure, have petitioned the Cortes for legislation on the lines indicated, with slight modifications, such as that the three years' restriction on the planting of vines producing "vins ordinaires" shall not cover the replacement of existing vines. The Lisbon "Popular" approves both the principle of restriction and the suggested exceptions, but doubts whether, owing to considerations purely political, the Government proposals will be allowed to pass into law during the present session. It is observed that the causes of a viticultural crisis are various, the chief being excessive production in relation to the possibilities of home and foreign consumption though others contribute—for instance, competition between the low-lying river lands, where production is plentiful, and the high ground, producing a smaller quantity and better quality of wine; panic or necessity among the vine-growers, resulting in lower prices; and commercial speculation in the cheapest kinds of wine. The remedies proposed, part from restriction of planting—all directed towards the development of home and foreign consumption,—are considered by the "Popular" as possibly beneficial but gradual, and limited in operation. Respecting the suggested reduction of Excise, the "Popular" remarks that in the provinces the tax is already low and is generally evaded, while in Lisbon, where it is certainly excessive, the effects of reduction would not be great. The population of Lisbon, even allowing for deficiencies in the last census, which stated it at 354,000, is not more than 400,000, while the consumption of wine during 1901, amounted to over 38,000,000 litres, an average of about 95 litres for each person yearly. As personal consumptions is restricted by obvious limitations the "Popular" doubts whether much increase in this respect is possible. A reduction of duty does not imply a corresponding reduction in price, but in spite of a considerable diminution in both between 1900 and 1901 the increase in consumption was less than 5,000,000 litres.

THE CHILD IS FATHER OF THE MAN.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The mobility of mind, excessive impressionability, and the desire to please which are inborn in them become defects only when flattered or given free rein. Hold them in right check, thus far and no farther, and they will keep straight. Accustom them early to support the inevitable. It is for the mother to teach them that life is not a fete, that they will be subjected in it to rude tests, and that they must arm themselves from their infancy with courage and resignation to face them. It is also the mother's to teach her daughter the spirit of sacrifice, the horror of a lie and the austere law of duty. She who has built the future mind of her daughter on these strong foundations has fulfilled the most noble task it is given to woman to accomplish.

THIS CANNOT BE DEPTUTED TO GOVERNESSES.

They are a set declasses. They have known or they dream of better days. This false position they accept as an expedient only. Not sufficiently backed up by the mothers, clashing with domestics, embittered by deceptions, they see life under an aspect too sad to open the hearts of their young charges to hope and to confidence no longer their own. There are honest courageous girls among them too, but not as a rule.

INSTRUCTION HAS NOT THE SAME IMPORTANCE

in the education of girls as in that of boys, for their future does not depend upon it. To subject them to a course of studies with a view to their passing certain tests is hardly sensible in the face of the weekly valetudinarian types that swarm everywhere. These neuropathic beings are not only sufferers themselves but cause others to suffer. This is not saying with Wichelet that women are invalids, but they are oftener so than not. Nor is it rejoicing with Prudhom who thinks there is in it a providential aim, of leaving man breathing time to be himself again. It is but stating the fact to assure the repose of man and and the submission of woman. Everything that can be said on

THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN

must have the difference of sex for its point of departure. Setting aside the 172 grammes found by the Anthropological Society in favour of man's brain over woman's, let her look around. Who is it that scores in beauty of plumage, the cock or the hen? Who sings best, the male or the female canary? Who proudly shakes his mane the lion or the lioness? What wonder if the toilette effrontee of a past generation, the classical undress of Pauline Buonaparte and of her cousin La Ratazzi was fancied as a set-off against nature's partiality! That must have been an excellent old cavaliere, the host of the ball given in Casa Fienzi at Florence, who offered the latter her arm to hand her to the door. To reveal a leg moulded in silk tights, and a bewitching little foot in light dainty sandal with valuable rings on each toe, the celebrated belle, the Countess Castiglione appeared as Salambo at a court ball at the Tuileries. It is good for the morality of our age that the revival of such indecencies was a failure. Or there is no lack even in these days of faminine fancies enforcing recognition of physical advantages by permitting the contemplation of charms in clinging dresses of slight fabric, in gossamer silks closely fitting the bust, the arms and chest bare, the feet well developed in open worked stockings. It is highly reprehensible of the effrontee rich among the Parsee women who set the example without having the sense to understand the mischief they are working. It has to be put into the woman's ear that she is neither the superior nor the inferior of man. Her nature is different. Her conformation is not the same. Hers is another destination. "Do you take us for a hysterical lot?" cry they. If not physically so, perhaps morally they are. No doubt woman excels in talk. But that divides the forces of her mind and is a bar to thoughtfulness. Woe to those women who forgetting the beautiful destination to which they are called, would for ridding themselves of their duties, affect the absurd ambition of appropriating to themselves those of men, and thus lose the virtues of their own sex, without acquiring those of the other. Imprudent beings what would they wish men to be? Have they not enough of their share given them? Do not they dominate over men's senses? The legislator and the magistrate are they not at their feet? Theirs is the only despotism, which cannot be put down, and before which all the forces of man avail little: because it is that of love.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

THE VEDOKTA AFFAIR AT KOLHAPUR.

The strife between the Church and the State in Kolhapur is getting more complicated says the "Mahratta." So long as the Maharaja did not interfere in the vested interests of his subjects there was a chance of differences of opinion on the subject of the Vedic ritual being amicably settled. But leaving aside the method of discussion and reasoning, he has resorted to the method of coercion and high-handedness Perhaps the most flagrant instance of this objectionable method is the order, issued last week, for the confiscation of the Inam enjoyed by Shrimant Rajo padhye's family for more than two hundred years. The Inam was given in consideration of the services to be rendered by Shrimant Rajopadhye to the Maharaja in the nature of spiritual ministration; and the endowment carries with it certain civil and criminal powers. And these powers too have been withdrawn along with the Inam. This act of confiscation is, we have no hesitation in saying, conceived in an arbitrary and even offensive spirit and though on principle we have always been averse to invoking the interference of the British Political Agent in the affairs of the Native States, we may take the liberty to point out to the Maharaja that even the foreign Government in the land has shown greater regard for Inams, which are in the nature of spiritual gifts, than the Maharaja has done in the present case. But probably His Highness's advisers have taken advantage of the distracted state of his mind on account of his approaching visit to England and got him to sign orders for the confiscation of the Inam of his own spiritual Preceptor without much thought upon the matter. We must, therefore, reserve our further remarks on the subject till His Highness returns from Europe. Any remarks addressed to his advisers in the meanwhile would probably be a mere waste of breath.

SHOOTING AT WARSAW.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

VIENNA, Sunday, April 20. Advices from Warsaw state that on Friday an attempt was made to murder the Governor-General. His assailant who was a student of Nihilist tendencies, fired several shots at the Governor, who, though hit, was not seriously wounded.

LI HUNG-CHANG'S SON DEAD.

The death has occurred at Peking, on the 5th instant, from diphtheria, of Marquis Li, the eldest son and heir of the late first Marquis Li Hung-chang, at the age of forty. He leaves a son to inherit the title and vast wealth left by the first Marquis. Before inheriting the title the last Marquis Li was known as Li Ching-she. The new Marquis is Li Kuo-chieh; he is twenty-one years of age.

Coal deposits have been discovered at Jainti, the present terminus of the British Section of the Cooch Behar-Santrabari Extension Railway, and lying on the right or west bank of the Raidak river. It is believed that the deposits have been examined by an engineer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and it is to be hoped that the results of the investigation are favourable, as the narrow gauge line, handicapped as it is by a break of gauge, would be all the better off for a cheap and good supply of steam coal. But it is very questionable whether the workings could be economically and profitably undertaken by the Railway people themselves, involving as it would the provision of special machinery, a trained staff, etc., etc., unless, of course, the fields turn out so valuable that the establishment of a sinking fund would be justified. Nevertheless we think that the matter would be best left to private enterprise to operate and develop.

THE RHODES'S POLITICAL WILL AND TESTAMENT.

The following is the text of a lettter, Mr. Cecil Rhodes is alleged to have written to Mr. Stead in 1890, which he asks us to believe represented his political views up to the last:—

Please remember the key of my idea discussed with you in a Society, copied from the Jesuits as to organisation, the practical solution a differential rate and a copy of the United States Constitution, for that is Home Rule or Federation, and an organisation to work this out, working in the House of Commons for decentralisation, remembering that an Assembly that is responsible for a fifth of the world has no time to discuss the questions raised by Dr. Tanner or the important matter of Mr. O Brien's breeches, and that the labour question is an important matter, but that deeper than the labour question is the question of the market for the products of labour, and that as the local consumption (production) of England can only support about six million, the balance depends on the trade of the world.

That the world with America in the forefront is devising tariffs to boycott our manufactures, and that this is the supreme question, for I believe that England with fair play should manufacture for the world, and, being a Free Trader, I believe until the world comes to its senses you should declare war—I mean a commercial war with those who are trying to boycott your manufactures—that is my programme. You might finish the war by union with America and universal peace, I mean after one hundred years, and a secret society organised like Loyola's supported by the accumulated wealth of those whose aspiration is a desire to do something, and a hideous annoyance created by the difficult question daily placed before their minds as to which of their incompetent relations they should leave their wealth to. You would furnish them with the solution, greatly relieving their minds and turning their ill-gotten or inherited gains to some advantage.

I am a bad writer, but through my ill-connected sentences you can trace the lay of my ideas, and you can give my idea the literary clothing that is necessary. I write so fully because I am off to Mashonaland, and I can trust you to respect my confidence. It is a fearful thought to feel that you possess a patent, and to doubt whether your life will last you through the circumlocution of the forms of the Patent Office. I have that inner conviction that if I can live I have thought out something that is worthy of being registered at the Patent Office; the fear is, shall I have the time and the opportunity? And I believe with all the enthusiasm bred in the soul of an inventor it is not self-glorification I desire, but the wish to live to register my patent for the benefit of those who, I think, are the greatest people the world has ever seen, but whose fault is that they do not know their strength, their greatness, and their destiny, and who are wasting their time on their miner local matters, but being asleep do not know that through the invention of steam and electricity, and in view of their enormous increase, they must now be trained to view the world as a whole, and not only consider the social questions of the British Isles, Evan a Labouchere, who possesses no sentiment, should be taught that the labour of England is dependent on the outside world, and that as far as I can see, the outside world, if he does not look out will boycott the results of English labour. They are calling the new country Rhodesia, that is from the Transvaal to the southern end of Tanganyika; the other name is Zambesia. I find I am human and should like to be living after my death; still, perhaps, if that name is coupled with the object of England everywhere, and united, the name may convey the discovery of an idea which may ultimately lead to the cessation of all wars and one language throughout the world, the patent being the gradual absorption of wealth and human minds of the higher order to the object.

What an awful thought it is that if we had not lost America, or if even now we could arrange with the present members of the United State, Assembly and our House of Commons, the peace of the world is secured for all eternity. We could hold your federal parliament five years at Washington and five at London. The only thing feasible to carry this idea out is a secret one (society) gradually absorbing the wealth of the world to be devoted to such an object. There is Hirsch with twenty millions very soon to cross the unknown border, and struggling in the dark to know what to do with his money; and so one might go on "ad infinitum."

Fancy the charm to young America, just coming on and dissatisfied—for they have filled up their own country and do not know what to tackle next—to share in a scheme to take the government of the whole world! Their present president is dimly seeing it, but his horizon is limited to the New World north and south, and so he would intrigue in Canada, Argentina, and Brazil, to the exclusion of England. Such a brain wants but little to see the true solution; he is still groping in the dark but is very near the discovery. For the American has been taught the lesson of Home Rule and the success of leaving the management of the local pump to the parish beadle. He does not burden his House of Commons with the responsibility of cleansing the parish drains. The present position in the English House is ridiculous. You might as well expect Napoleon to have found time to have personally counted his dirty linen before he sent it to the wash, and re-counted it upon its return. It would have been better for Europe if he had carried out his idea of Universal Monarchy; he might have succeeded if he had hit on the idea of granting self-government to the component parts. Still, I will own tradition, race, and diverse languages acted against his dream; all these do not exist as to the present English-speaking world, and apart from this, is the sacred duty of taking the responsibility of the still uncivilised parts of the world. The trial of these countries who have been found wanting—such as Portugal Persia, even Spain—and the judgment that they must depart, and, of course, the whole of the South American Republics. What a scope and what a horizon will open out for the next two centuries, the best energies of the best people in the world; perfectly feasible, but needing an organisation, for it is impossible for one human atom to complete anything, much less such an idea as this requiring the devotion of the best souls of the next 200 years. There are three essentials:—(1) The plan duly weighed and agreed to. (2) The first organisation. (3) The seizure of the wealth necessary.

I note with satisfaction that the commitee appointed to inquire into the McKinley Tariff, report that in certain articles our trade has fallen off 50 per cent., and yet the fools do not see that if they do not look out these countries England shut out and isolated with ninety millions to feed and capable internally of supporting about six millions. If they had had statesmen they would at the present moment be commercially at war with the United States, and they would have boycotted the raw products of the United States until she came to her senses. And I say this because I am a Free Trader. But why go on writing? Your people do not know their greatness; they possess a fifth of the world and do not know that it is slipping from them, and they spend their time on discussing Parnell and Dr. Tanner, the character of Sir C. Dilke, the question of compensation for boerhouses, and omne hoc genus. Your supreme question at the present moment is the seizure of the labour vote at the next election. Read the Australian Bulletin (New South Wales), and see where undue pandering to the labour vote may lead you, but at any rate the eight-hour question is not possible without a union of the English-speaking world otherwise you drive your manufactures to Belgium, Holland, and Germany, just as you have placed a great deal of cheap shipping trade in the hands of Italy by your stringent shipping regulations which they do not possess, and so carry goods at lower rates.

CRUELTY TO HUMAN BEINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—How can the G. I. P. Railway authorities judge the misery of their tally clerks and other foremen at Wari Bunder Goods Depot who have to work from early in the morning till late in the evening in these days of extremely hot sun when "punkhas" are moving over the heads of these authorities?

On the fly leaf of G. I. P. Railway Goods Tariff, part 1st, the business hours are mentioned to be from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. on week days, for delivery of goods. It is not a secret that the gates are kept open till half past five at times on verbal orders and a number of carts admitted in the yard after the appointed hour "as special cases." What could be the meaning of this but to please a couple of carting agents who are in habit of running up to the Goods Superintendent to have favours conferred on them? It is also for the facility of these carting agents that of late the gates are kept open every Sunday for delivery of goods and preparation of bills (against the rule too, under the same tariff clause). It will be remarkable that a few years ago the late G. T. Manager Mr. Conder was requested by a well-known firm to delivery open on Sundays, but he firmly declined to do so. However, if the pressure of traffic necessitates the present step, why can't they encourage the poor, hardworking staff by adopting overtime system in view of increase of their traffic.—Yours &c.

MERCY.

Two curious zoological freaks are at the moment to be noticed in Regent's Park. They are the outcome of a union between a sheldrake, drake and an Egyptian goose. They young birds, with perfect impartiality, have taken their heads and bills from their mother and their bodies from their father. Since last spring the sheldrake has in no wise relaxed its attentions towards the goose, and it is probable that the union will be productive of more strange chicks.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE PEACE PROSPECTS.

SPEECH BY MR BRODRICK.

News later than the mail, dated London, 25th April, states:—Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, one of the guests at a dinner given yesterday by the Bordrers Company, one of the livery companies of London.

Referring to the South African situation Mr. Brodrick stated that Government hoped for peace. They were, nevertheless, in the interval, sending unreservedly both men and material of all descriptions, as if the war were to last a year or two years longer. He added that the nation, at the conclusion of the war, would be far stronger than when the struggle was entered upon.

GARRATT'S NEW ZEALANDERS.

A TRIBUTE FROM LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener, in a despatch dated 8th March, describes the operation connected with the last "drive" in the east of the Orange River Colony, and dwells on the fight at Langevrwacht. He states that Colonel Garratt's New Zealanders displayed great gallantry and resolution at a critical moment. He adds, "the conduct of these troops reflect the highest credit on all ranks and on New Zealand. Nothing could have been finer than the behaviour of the men."

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

Lord Kitchener mentions in recent despatches the resolute and capable way in which Major Toll led his South Australian Bushmen on four occasions; Sergeant-Major Wasson, of the Second New South Wales Contingent for his dash in helding a kopje with four men in order to cover the retirement of the wounded; Farrier-Sergeant Quinn, for recovering a stampede of horses from the enemy's line under close fire and hotly pursued; and Sergeant Kent, for his command of twenty New Zealanders, when repulsing fifty Boers.

THE FAILURE OF A SWISS BANK,

THOUSANDS RUINED.

The London "Daily Mail" states that the Basler Krenit Gassell Schaft, a financial institution of Switzerland has failed. Its failure is attributed to speculation, resulting in losses to the extent of £1,500,000 on the Paris Bourse. Herr Grobb, the Manager, and Herr Hoeflinger, the Cashier, have been arrested. Thousands of persons are said to be ruined, the victims being chiefly in the south of Germany.

A PROSPECTIVE NEW REPUBLIC.

London, 25th April.—American pro-Boers allege that large numbers of burghers are deserting their commandoes, and are trekking to Lagenburg, hoping to found a new republic in North-Western Rhodesia.

THE MISSING WELSH BOY,

ASTROLOGERS, CLAIRVOYANTS AND TRACKERS AT WORK,

As has already been stated, a well-known London clairvoyant has taken great interests in the case of the lost boy, Willie Llewellyn of Penrheolgerrig, Aberdare.

The clairvoyant has been concerned in several cases of a similar nature.

At her request a letter was sent to the boy's mother asking for some piece of clothing recently worn by him, and which had not been much handled since.

A well-worn little boot and a small bag belonging to the child, in which he had received a prize at the local eisteddfod, were at once forwarded and given direct to the clairvoyant.

She was confident that she could discover the missing boy's whereabouts and promised to "psychometrive" the boot at once.

The same evening she sent the following letter to the "Express,"

"The boy is out of the body, he is drowned. It occurred at a place about two or three miles from his home; he wandered from home, lost his way and at nightfall felt into the water, and his body will be found in about two or three weeks, when the water subsides.

"It is near a place where there are trees and a roughly-made fence, with two or three of the boards removed. If the clairvoyant were there she could go to the place.

"The body will be accidentally found."

As the clairvoyant stated that she could go direct to the spot where the body would be found, the "Express" undertook on Wednesday to make all arrangements, if she would personally indicate the place.

On Thursday, however, the clairvoyant stated that she had been informed by the spirits with whom she was in communication that she would probably be unsuccessful if she attempted the search in person.

She stated that the "psychic" atmosphere was in a very disturbed condition owing to the numerous other people who had attempted to unravel the mystery.

In about ten days' time, to the when public excitement had subsided and the "atmosphere" had once more cleared, she would be willing to undertake the search, and was confident of pointing out the position of the body.

She said further there have been no reasons to the present time for believing in the boy's death.

There have been rumours that the boy had been found at Caergarw, near Moutain Ash, and Cwmtaew, which is further afield towards Mahesteg, but the only basis that can be found for these reports is that one or two local "diviners" and "crystal-gazers" had stated their belief that it was there the child would be found.

People all over the hillside where the mother resides were upset by a report that a child answering to Llewellyn's description had been handed over by a tramping woman to a miner's wife at Wombwell, near Sheffield.

The boy, according to rumour, said his name was Llewellyn, although afterwards he gave it as Hearn. He also stated he was stolen from a shop door and had been tramping with a woman.

Mrs. Llewellyn last night repeated her story that she left the boy in the shop, and he was not at the shot door when she saw him for the last time. Upon calling at Mrs. Llewellyn's house high up on the mountain side the "Express" representative found it crowded with excited neighbours engaged in discussing with her the latest items from all possible points of view.

A "crystal-gazer" at Merthyr declared he had "nearly arrived at a conclusion" as to the whereabouts of the child. So confident was he that he called at the police station, and also visited Mrs. Llewellyn.

An astrologer who was consulted has replied as follows:—

I have taken a figure for the time of the incident—viz., 2 p.m.—and also one for the time of your question having reached me.

The figures show that the boy will be recovered, the moon being above horizon and increasing in light. The moon is also in benefic aspect to the boy's significator Mercury, which is a further indication of recovery.

The moon reaches the full on the 22nd, and on that day or before the boy should be traced and found.

I have examined the horoscope of birth also. The boy was born on March 15, 1897, at 8. 22 (Greenwich time) p.m.

The sign Libra is rising, and Venus, its ruler, is in the sign Taurus. I therefore see that the boy is of fair complexion, with blue and full eyes and round face.

The boy has a very gentle and inoffensive nature, but likely to be dreamy, and far from practical.

I note that on April 11 Mars was in opposition to the Ascendant at the birth, and that the preceding new moon fell in the same place; and this is, astrologically, the cause of the trouble.

From the indications before me I should think that search made in prominent places is more likely to be successful than if made in any other direction.

Theories and clues are now thinning out, and the sympathetic woman who is certain that she met the "pore dear little mite" in an altogether impossible locality is showing a comforting decrease.

This should tend to make matters easier for the professional tracker who is to be brought into the district, and if he can only be kept clear of the particular brand of clue which seems peculiar to the neighbourhood he may succeed.

A Merthyr clairvoyant called at Llewellyn's house, and borrowed a waistcoat belonging to the missing boy saying that a good long gaze at the garment would reveal the owner's whereabouts.

He glared at the vest for quite a long time, and then decided that it was the most uncommunicative waistcoat he had ever tried his arts upon.

So he got one of the boy's stockings, and according to latest advices he was looking at it very hard.

Several amateur crystal-gazers have arisen in Aberdare, and they are practising upon decanter-stoppers and inkpots; but they do not appear to know the gazing business well.

Late last night the commitee determined to establish funds at Merthyr and Aberdare and out of the money so raised the expert investigator will be paid and the search will be maintained.

A short time ago the famous Grenoble Museum in Paris was broken into and many priceless treasures were stolen by thieves, who wantonly destroyed valuable china and other objects which they could not carry away. One case containing historic watches was entirely robbed of its contents, and another filled with antique Oriental jewellery was stripped bare.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER COMMANDS.

The question of the redistribution of Commands on the North-West Frontier, we understand, is now under consideration, and it is certainly one that calls for early settlement. As matters now stand, there is a Major-General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force and Frontier District, and a note in the last Army List states that the Kohat-Kurram Force, the Derajat District, the Malakand Force and the Peshawar District are subordinate to him. The Kohat-Kurram Force has ceased to exist from the 1st instant, but there is still the Kohat garrison, with a battalion in advance to hold the Samana Range and Thall. The break-up of the movable column at Khar, in the Swat valley, has involved reduction in the Malakand Force; and next cold weather a further reduction will take place until only two battalions of Infantry with small detachments of Cavalry will remain to hold Dargai, the Malakand Kotal and Chakdarrah. This strength will not justify the retention of a Brigadier-General and Staff at Malakand, and it was decided some time ago that a Colonel-on-the-Staff would suffice. Elsewhere there is a Brigadier-General at Peshawar, who has under his orders the troops at Nowshera, which is in the Peshawar District; and another Brigadier-General at Dera Ismail Khan, who commands the Derajat District, in which is included Bannu and the Tochi Valley, the Shabur Valley and Gomal outposts. Wana, Dera Ismail and Dera Ghazi Khan. The Guides at Mardan and the garrison at Abbottabad (consisting of two mountain batteries and three battalions of Gurkhas) are under the direct orders of the Major-General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force and Frontier District. Now under the scheme of withrawal from advanced posts, which are to be made into Militia, Nowshera is becoming a very big cantonment. The garrison allotted to it is one battalion of British and four of Native Infantry, two regiments of Native Cavalry and a mountain battery. Obviously a force of this strength cannot be left to be commanded by the senior officer present, whoever he may be; it is worthy of a Brigadier-General at least, and if such a command were created, the General Officer at Peshawar might be compensated by being given Kohat. The Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force and Frontier District would then have three Brigadiers under his orders, and one Colonel on the Staff for the Malakand. This would ensure the proper training of the troops in peace time, and would facilitate mobilisation arrangements in the time of war. It may be noted incidentally that while the North West Frontier is being used as a training ground for regiments, both of Cavalry and Infantry from the Bengal Command, such regiments taking their turn on the border, the "Pipers" are also being given a chance of serving in big cantonments, for the 2nd P. C. are in Peshawar and 3rd P. C. at Nowshera. This is an excellent move, and need not in an way interfere with the constitution of the Punjab Frontier Force with its splendid record of service in war and its meritorious garrison and outpost work in many dreary spots beyond the Indus.—"Pioneer."

SIPIAGUIN'S MURDER.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN PLANNED IN FINLAND.

The "Eclair" publishes a long telegram from Vienna stating that Balbascheff, the murderer of M. Sipiaguin, Russian Minister of the Interior, is thought by the police to have been the agent of a secret society at Viborg, in Finland.

The young man was chosen to commit the deed on account of his age, as, according to Russian law being a minor, he would not be executed for his crime.

For a fortnight before the murder took place the assassin visited St. Petersburg each day for a few hours, but spent his nights at various places on the Finland Railway, where, it is surmised, he was able to receive communications from the conspirators at Viborg.

The revolver used by the assassin contained explosive bullets, which terribly mangled M. Sipiaguin's body.

St. Petersbug, April 21.—It is said that a second sealed envelope was found in Balbascheff's pocket, addressed to M. Pobiedonostelf, the Procurator of the Holy Synod.

This discovery leads to the supposition that if, on April 15, M. Pobiedonostseff had gone to the Imperial Council offices instead of M. Sipiaguin, the former would have been killed instead of the latter. M. Pobiedonostseff, in fact, was to have gone there on that day, and it was only quite a chance occurrence that prevented him from doing so.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 9).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr B Robertson, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commiss oner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st May 1902.

Mr W S Morris, of the Indian Civil Service, sub pro tem Under Secry to the Govnt of India in the Home Deptt, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 1st inst.

Capt W B T Abbey, 2nd Bn Lancers, is appointed to be an Assitt Commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

Lieut Col G Bomford, M D, I M S (Bengal), Principal and Professor of medicni of Medical College, Calcuttar and First Physician College Hospital, is granted special leave out of India on urgent private affair for six months, with effect from the 30th May.

Major F J Drury, M B, I M S (Bengal), Professor of Pathology, Medical College Calcutta, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta and First physician, College Hospital, during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col G Bomford, M D, I M S (Bengal), or until further orders.

The services of Capt T French, 27th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Major A E Roberts, M B, I M S (Bengal), on special duty in connection with the revision of the Imperial Gazetteer of India was granted privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the 25th Febry 1902.

Col A Scott Reid, M B, I M S (Bengal), Inspr-Genel of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, is granted privileg leave for one month.

The service of Capt G A Wimberley, Offg Assnt Cen Magte, Rawalpindi, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for employment as an Offing Cantn Magt.

The services of Lieut Col W S Hewett, Cantt Magistet Benares, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as a Cantt Magistte.

Major M Stevens, 13th Baipat Infy, Offg Cantt Magte Ferozepore, is confirmed as a Cantt Magte, with effect from the 8th Dec 1901.

Capt N T Parker, 6th Jat Infty Offig Cantt Magte, Jhansi, is confirmed as a Cantt Magte, with effect from the 8th Jan 1902.

The Hon'ble Sir Fr Will Maclean, Kt., K C I E Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough, with effect from the 16th May, 1902, or from the su sequent date on which he may avail himself of it to the 3rd Augt 1902.

The services of Capt R F C. Gordon, 15th Bengal Lancers Offig Deputy Inspr-Genl of Military Police, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 22nd April 1902.

The services of Mr F D Savi, a Dist Supt of Police in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal

The services of Mr A J A Jardine, a Dist Supt of Police in Burma, are, on the termination of his employment under the Siamese Govt replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma, with effect from the date of the expiration of his joining time.

Under the provinces of the Indian High Court Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict Cap 104) sections 7, the Governor in Council has been pleased appoint the Hon'ble Sir H T Prinsep Kt., one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to inform the duties of Chief Justice of the said Court, during the absence on furlough of Hon'ble Sir Francis William Maclean, Kt, K C I E or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr D Hooper, F C S, F L S, Curator, Economic and Art Sec of the Indian Museum, is appointed to officiate as Agricultural Chemist to the Govt of India, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th April 1902, during the absence of Dr J W Leather, on leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr E T Bernard is appointed Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Dept, with effect from the 25th April 1899, vice Mr N A Subramania Iyer, dismissed.

Condr W J Clifford is appointed Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Dept, with effect from the 5th Aug 1899, vice Mr D A Ince, invalided.

Mr R H Rolfe is appointed Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Dept, with effect from the 25th Nov 1899, vice Mr N Laval, removed from service.

Mr W G Wells is appointed Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Dept, with effect from the 21 Aug 1900, vice Mr H M Lewis, promoted.

The Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E's Personal Staff:—To be Extra Aide-de-Camp—Capt A W F Knox, 5th Punjab Infty, dated 30th April 1902.

The undermentioned officers of the unattached list are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secry of State for India:—

Second-Lieuts—R C Young, 13th April; B G Channer 9th April; W H Padday, 7th April; J S Crosbwaite, 42th, April; C H Clutterbuck, 5th April 1902.

Lieut P F Gell, Manchester Regt, attached as supernumerary to the 1st Battn, Hampshire Regt, squadron officer, 14th Bengal Lancers (Murray's Jat Horse), Dated 12th April 1902.

Second Lieuts—D R Hewitt, East Lancashire Regt, offig double company officer, 41st Dogra Infy, dated 29th March; G F Underwood, 20th Hussars, squadron officer, 1st Madras Lancers, dated 22nd Feb 1902.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—Second-Lieut to be Lieut—E A Hewlett, 13th Jan 1902

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Class Asst Surgns—G McCall and W Mason seconded to be Senior Asst Surgns with the honorary rank of Lieut, seconded.

First Class Asst Surgn—Supernumerary Senior Asst Surgn and Hony Capt G Murphy, seconded, is absorbed in the rank of Lieut and Capt.

First Class Asst Surgns—J A Bailey since retired, C Carrol and W A Heppolette, to be Senior Asst Surgns with the hony rank of Lieut.

First Class Asst Surgns—W Marchant, J G Fleming, P Toomey, G Gill, J Gibb, and A H Nolan seconded, to be Senior Asst Surgns with the hony rank of Lieut, seconded.

First Class Asst Surgn—J C Bailey, to be Senior Asst Surgn with the hony rank of Lieut.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Ping-pong is evidently a great social leveller. The vice-president of one of the great trusts was recently ignominiously beaten by his own office boy. They have taken a craze very badly in New York when they allow it to interfere with social distinctions.

Dire results on bird life have attended the demand for feathers and bird-skins for the decoration of hats. This is especially so in France, where the carving for wing feathers has resulted in the total extinction of swallows, kingfishers, and goldfinches. They have all been exterminated

THE FAR EAST.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF NANNING.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

A despatch dated Canton April 21st States:—There has been a rumour here for the last three days that the important town of Nanning has been captured by the rebels. The authorities maintain a strict secrecy on the affair, and only bits of information now and then leak out. There is however, a strong feeling that some disastrous affair has happened to the Imperial troops in the disturbed area. More troops have been despatched to Kwangsi. Only yesterday at noon the "Fuk Po" laden with provisions and ammunition took away no less than 500 braves from the Bocca Tigris Forts to Wuchow. The local military officials are requested by edicts to raise troops, and already a sort of conscription has taken place. All the telegraph wires from Wuchow to Nanning have been cut, and news is only obtained by means of couriers.

Late last night the military authorities raided a house in the west part of the city and captured six men, who it is alleged are concerned in the Rebellion, and recently came down here from the disturbed area to purchase arms, and spread their propaganda. On them were found documents with the signature "Kwok" attached, and ordering them to secretly do away with the Manchu officials in Canton. These six men are reported to be known as the Council of Six and evidently they hold some prominent position among the rebels, as there were found among their baggage various grades of mandarin buttons, each bearing the title of Counsellor. These six men are now safely lodged in the City prison, and no doubt their earthly career will soon end. It is reported that when captured they were in the act of praying, with their heads bound up and a wound streaming with blood from each of their right arms. It is probable that they were sealing their brotherhood by the method known amongst Chinese as mixing blood! There was also a fowl with its head chopped off lying on the ground. Various documents were also taken, the purport of which aimed at the assassination of the various Manchu officials in Canton.

NANNINGFU CUT OFF.

It appears that the treaty port of Nanningfu anent the fall of which rumours have been in circulation of late, is undoubtedly cut off from communication with Wuchow. Writing from Wuchow, Correspondent of the Hong Kong Telegraph says:—I saw the British Consul and some of the leading merchants of Wuchow on Saturday evening and I gathered that there were certainly a lot of lawless bands roving about outside Nanning but they were reported to be keeping at a distance of from 13 to 15 miles from the town.

On Sunday afternoon I saw some junk men and they informed me that they had been up with merchandise bound for Nanning, but had only got as far as Yung Shun, which is about 50 miles this side of Nanning. There they found a lot of junks lying, afraid to pass up, as the rebels were on the river bank. A number of junks returned to Wuchow, not considering it safe to lie at Yung Shun. They could give no definite information about the rebels. They only knew that if they went up past Yung Shun the rebels would capture them.

I cannot get any reliable information from the rebels from anyone. I think it possible that the authorities are keeping information back as much as possible, fearing foreign intervention if the true state of affairs become known. Persistent rumours circulate in Chinese circles to the effect that the French are in some way mixed up with the rising, but possibly this is only their antipathy to the French showing itself. Even the people who are most confident that the rebellion is not at present very serious, realise that it only wants a strong leader to bring the various bands together in order to have a rebellion as big as the Taiping rising.

IMPERIALIST VICTORY.

CAPTURE OF REBEL LEADER.

Wuchow April 22:—Since my last letter to you, the rebellion has taken a decided move. Last week the whole town was thrown into a sort of semi-panic when it was whispered that Nanning, one of the new Treaty Ports, had fallen into the hands of the rebels, and that they were on the downward march towards this town. Some of the inhabitants even went so far as to pack up their belongings and make for Canton. However, news of a reassuring character has in a way allayed the people's minds. The rebels no doubt are in the vicinity of Nanning in large numbers, and it is feared that it is their intention to besiege that town.

No less than three thousand troops passed through here yesterday from Canton on their way to garrison Nanning. Business up river has completely stopped, all the cargo boats are doing nothing, whilst the accumulation of goods from Hongkong and Canton has taxed all the godowns there to their utmost. Numerous refugees have arrived from the scene of the trouble, all maintaining an attitude of abject despair.

Yesterday there was considerable excitement here when it became known that the Imperial troops on their way to Nanning came across a large band of rebels who were encamping on the slopes of the Wuchang hills. An encounter at once commenced For once the Imperial troops gained a decided victory. Among the prisoners made was one Hung Yung Seng, who by his commanding presence and the rather elaborate costume he wore is reported to be the chief. On subsequent enquiries being made it was found that the rumour was correct.

From an eye witness, I learn that the affair seems to have been a very bloody encounter. The troops at first were unable to meet the rebels, but with the help of two maxim and a couple of twelve-pounders they forced them to scatter. It was whilst leading his men, and encouraging them against the Imperial troops that the leader was wounded by a fragment of a shell and captured. It is also reported that this cpleo will be sent to Canton for punishment and execution. Three days after the above-mentioned matter took place, the rebels again mustered in strong force and made a determined effort to capture the smaller villages round about Nanning and managed to secure two small villages, where they have now made their head-quarters. There is still considerable anxiety about Nanning.

DESPATCH OF FRENCH CRUISERS.

An official despatch to the Government states that the disturbances in Kwangsi are fast becoming alarming and two French cruisers left for South hina from Saigon yesterday.

A London telegram of 9th inst. to the Kobe Herald says—The Chinese Government having protested against the action of certain American firms in supplying arms to the Kwangsi rebels the United States Government has instructed the San Francisco Customs to prevent further shipments.

INDISCRIMINATE SLAUGHTER.

On the 11th inst., we (China Mail) published a letter from Wuchow giving details of the massacre of upwards of 1,000 people at Ch'un Shan Hui. The following belated letter, dated 27th March, gives some further details of the affair:—This evening finds us anchored within two days' travel of Lan Chau-fu. Our path is bristling with danger, and the advisability of returning, at once, to Wuchow will receive careful consideration as soon as we reach Fu, at which place we will be able to more authentic information than we now have. Word reached us yesterday that, three or four days ago, the towns of Ch'un Shan Hui and Yat To Shi—distant from here less than twenty miles—were sacked by robbers. Men, women and children were indiscriminately slain and the list of the dead is said to number over one-thousand. The cause of the butchery is not apparent; possibly the robbers were incensed by the stubborn resistance offered them.'

It will be seen from this letter that the writer does not refer to any organised rebellion, but characterises this brutal butchery as the work of robbers. It is a curious fact that the writer has passed safely through the disturbed district and is continuing his journey into the interior, prefectural city.

REBEL CHIEF REPORTED KILLED.

In its notes from native sources, the "N.-C. Daily News" of the 17th inst. says:—

Recent dispatches received by the high provincial authorities at Canton from the civil and military mandarins in charge of operations against the rebels on the Kuangtung-Kuangsi borders—and therefore, perhaps, to be taken cum grano salis—report the capture of a certain Shen Mou-yuen, said to be the chief of the rebels of the Wuchang hills, in Chingcho prefecture, Kuangtung province, who are credited with being the most ferocious and daring of the rebel of that portion of Kuangtung province. The dispatches also state that during a battle between a force of Kuangsi Government troops, under a Taotai named Pan, and a body of rebels belonging to Nasha village, in Ninghua district, Kuangsi, led by a well-known chief named Huang Yung-sheng, said to have been the most bloodthirsty and daring of all the rebel leaders of Kuangsi province, that chief was killed by a shell, and some 120 of the followers were captured. The death of this greatly feared rebel leader of Kuangsi, and the capture of a similarly feared chief of the Kuangtung rebels, is reported, and an intimidating effect on other rebel leaders, many of whom subsequently retreated into the hills, where the Government troops dare not attack them. Further reports from the field of operations are to the effect that there seems to be some sort of a general movement of the rebels of Kuangsi and some border towns of Kuangtung, to concentrate forces in a hill town called Nahuants'an, also in Ninghua district. This the military officials of Nanningfu are trying to prevent, and they have further sent word to the Generalissi Teocheang and Kaochou to converge on Nahuan'an from opposite directions while the Nanning troops attack the rebels in the front. The result of this movement is lying now anxiously awaited at Canton.

A PARSI CONFIRMATION.

Mr. H. U. Richards M. P. gives in "Church Bells" an interesting account of the investiture of the sacred shirt and thread among the Parsi's. He writes:—A Parsi confirmation is as interesting as a Parsi Wedding, with this exception, that Christian guests are seldom asked.

I had been paying a visit to the great Parsi schools founded by the first baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and had been struck with the magnificence of the University Hall, the tower of St. Francis Xavier College, and that of the Anglican Church at Colaba in memory of the victims of the second Afghan campaign. These were the memorials of a Parsi knight, the first Cawasji Jehangir, who, although bed-ridden for nearly twenty years, has set an example of public spirit which his son and grandson—the latter a Cambridge graduate of twenty-one—have not failed to follow. The Parsis have been in India thirteen hundred years, and yet they are a very small community compared to the two hundred million Hindus and fifty-seven million Mussulmans. All, told, they are only seventy-six thousand in numbers of which a little more than forty thousand have settled in Bombay, and provided by establishment of cotton mills, support for quite one-half of the native population. The public buildings, as well as the public spirit, of Bombay owe much to the loyal perseverance and enterprise of the Parsi population.

They resent, and very properly, the idea that they are Fire Worshippers, for, as an educated people, they regard Idolatry as degrading, and fire is to them but an emblem of the great Ruler of the Universe. The song of the Three Children, the Benedicite of our Lent and Advent services is applicable to their worship. 'Oye Fire and Heat—Bless ye the Lord, praise Him and magnify Him for ever.'

The Head Master of the Parsi School, finding that I was interested in their practical and technical education—for while the boys were taught English, they were also taught sewing—I was pressed to come to Naojote—the ceremony of being invested with the sacred shirt and the thread, the admission into the community of a boy or girl who had learnt the creed, the prayer, and the commandments of the Parsi faith, and had been further instructed in their catechism and lore set forth for the purpose. It so far corresponds to the idea of our Book of Common Prayer rather than to the general practice of delaying confirmation to fourteen and upwards. The earliest year is eight among the Parsis, the latest is eleven, and for some particular reason not explained to me the ceremony is not performed in the tenth year at all.

It was a glowing bright afternoon in March, and the ceremony was fixed for 4.30 in the garden of what I must call the Parsi cauren for weddings, as when the homes of the bride and bridegroom are not large enough for the performance of the wedding rite at home, it takes place in this spot, when the ceremonial procession of bridegroom to bride's house and vice versa is performed. A large garden separates the two houses, and in it the confirmation took place.

I found a large and typical gathering of Parsis distinctly of the middle class, and I was at once warmly invited and escorted to a seat by the platform on which the ceremony of Naojote was about to be performed.

The men all wore that peculiar form of oilskin helmet which is the Parsi headdress and which they wore throughout the ceremony. Though I sat uncovered, as I was informed that was my better way of showing respect to the ceremony. I was introduced to the stepfather of the boy and to the chief priest of the Parsis, a most intelligent rulemaster who was clad from head to foot in what we might describe as a white cassock. He wore a white turban round his head, with an embroidered linen cincture round his waist. The friends sat on benches all around, and took no active part in the ceremony; they rather reminded me of society people at a society wedding, they only looked on.

The boy was brought in by his mother, wearing simply white trousers and a white muslin shawl placed round his chest and shoulders, over which at a later period the sacred shirt, the Sudreh, was to be placed. The mother had upon her face one of those coloured marks which are distinctively of Hindu origin. The little ceremony at the entrance of the congregation was typical of driving away the evil spirits, likewise a Hindu accretion rather than a Parsi ceremony. The boy, a very solemn little fellow of between eight and nine., was brought forward to the platform at the other end, on which a circle of a dozen or fourteen Parsi priests, all attired in white vestments, had assembled. On the platform was the sacred fire, fed always there, as in the temples, with sandal wood. The incense permeated the soft eastern air towards sundown. A separate lamp is also placed with a light and dishes with the shirt itself, leaves of the favourite betel-nut, some tablets of sugar, grains of rice, a cocoa-nut, a garland of flowers, a metal cup containing red powder, and some silver rupees. All these are mundane suggestions of an Indian origin emblematic of good luck. These and a number of presents from the invited guests are given to the boy after investiture and cheques are as favourite an offering as among our wedding presents at home; for the Parsis are very charitable, and my little friend must have started with a very good banking account. Another plate of rice is on the carpet, this and I doubt not something with it goes to the priest who is the family director or chaplain and who has prepared the catechumen for the Naojote ceremony. Other plates with nosegays and packets of betel and bottles of rose-water are given to each guest when the ceremony is ended. Every one remained sitting, even the officiating priest, until the time arrives for the blessing of the newly confirmed, and, as the prayers are recited, the priests move their bodies backwards and forwards as they repeat after the officiant.

The first prayer thus recited is one of penitence, called the Patet, and coincides with the tone of the Miserere, the 51st Psalm. Then a declaration of faith is required from the catechumen, and the child repeats: 'Homaze (alus) to the very great wisdom created by Mazda, and to the Mazdean law, good and pure, the good religion, true and perfect which God has sent into this world, and which Zoroaster has brought here. This religion is the religion of Zoroaster, the religion of Ahura Mazda communicated to Zoroaster.

Now the sacred shirt is placed upon the boy, and among his confirmation presents will be dozens of these garments, which must always be worn next the skin, and in a hot climate like Bombay are often changed—not only daily, but twice a day. This sacred shirt is called Sudreh, the way of profit, because the ceremony of investure makes the boy or girl represent a member of the sect of the way of profit shown by the Zoroastrian religion, the faith of the Parsis. It is, of course, of white, a very thin substance, fine linen or lawn, and the most important part is that which forms a small pocket at the opening, and which rests on the breast. Its Parsi name is pirehhan, or kisseh-i-rerfeh, the pocket of righteousness and justice.

The shirt having been put over the boy's head during the recitation of the prayer, Yatha-ahar varryo, the priest then proceeds to put round him the girdle of the sacred thread. This sacred thread is called kusti. It is made of wool which is considered an emblem of innocence, because, like the pallium which the Pope sends to the Archbishops of his communion, it is the product of the innocent lamb. It is always made by a priestess, and consecrated by a priest, and I may here add that in the Parsi community priests are married, and the office is hereditary. It is woven with seventy-two threads, because this number represents the seventy two chapters of Yacna,' a sacred book of the Parsis. Each end of the thread is finished in three parts, the two ends having six parts, called taris, representing the six Gahanbars, which are the six seasons, and commemorate the six periods of creation set out in the first book of Genesis. The thread is passed three time round the waist, this number representing the triad of good thoughts, good words, good actions, upon which rest the moral philosophy of Zoroaster and the high living and high acting of this public spirited community. After the thread has been wound together it is turned inward and outward, the act representing the belief in the future state and in the Resurrection. Whenever the Parsi loosens the thread as he is bound to do for ablutions and other necessary purposes, he is bound to put it round him and tie it with a short prayer. During the investiture of the sacred thread, the following prayer or profession of faith is made by the officiant:—

'Ahura Mazda! the God, the greatest, who always chase Ahriman, the evil spirit. May this spirit of evil, with his accomplices, be broken down and afflicted. O, omniscient God, I repent of my evil thoughts, of my evil words, of my evil actions. May God be glorified. The desire of those who pray that their actions may be virtuous is the best.'

The child joins the priest in this prayer, and then makes the following profession of faith:—

'O God, come my succour. I am a worshipper of God. As a worshipper of God, as a Zoroastrian, I profess to praise and to accept the religion of Zoroaster. I praise the thought well thought of, I praise the word well spoken. I praise the action well done. I praise the good Mazdean law, which removes quarrels, which removes dissensions, which encourages union, which is holy, which is the greatest, the best, most beautiful of all the religions which exist, and of all the religions which will exist and which is the religion given by God to Zoroaster. I attribute all goodness to God.' This is the praise of the Mazdean religion.

The profession of faith by the infant is the most important part of the ceremony, and then there is the blessing. 'Tan darnet!' upon the new initiate. It is as follows:—'May God give you the health which is necessary for a long life, and for splendour which piety may all the angels and the seven archangels come to your aid. May the religion of Zoroaster prosper among all people, O God, guard, all, ever, guard well guard, with health the sovereign of our country, the community to which this infant belongs, and this child (naming the initiate, as in the Roman Catholic confirmation). Preserve him for a long time. Give him a very long life, in order that he may aid the virtuous. A thousand benedictions upon him. May this day bring him happiness. May this month bring him happiness. May he pass many days, many months, and many years in acts religious and charitable. May he preserve piety in all his acts. May health, virtue, and goodness be his lot. May he follow the way of God and the archangels.'

The devout Parsi always says daily this prayer of Benediction before his ordinary prayer. The religion of the Parsi teaches him to rest loyal to his sovereign, and charitable to his neighbours. He certainly attempts to carry out the apostolic direction—Do good unto all men, but specially unto them that are of the household of faith.'

During the ceremony of blessing, rice is cast upon the initiate's head, and, the ceremony having lasted half an hour, the young initiate is once more restored to his friends, and begins to receive his presents. How few English boys of eight years of age would for that space of time preserve such an attentive demeanour, was the thought which passed through my mind. Syrups and Eastern refreshments were served and later on at 7 o'clock, a dinner is provided, at which the male friends turn in larger numbers than at the ceremony of the Naojote. The cost of such a ceremony is heavy, but of course, the boy receives a number of presents, but although the Parsi may always be trusted not to go beyond his means, the marriage and funeral feasts of the Hindu account pretty generally, with the extortions of the Bunnia, or money-lender, for the perpetual poverty of the native of India.

I am indebted to the Rev. Jvanji Jumsherji Modi for a French translation of the ceremonial, and to the Principal of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Institution for my invitation to one of the most interesting religious ceremonials I have witnessed in India.

I turned from Benares and its temples with disgust and indignation. I can saw from this ceremony recalling one of the famous passages of that eminent Quaker and Puritan when he spoke of the Roman Catholic faith in Ireland:—'We are, after all, of one religion. I imagine that there will come a time in the history of the world when men will be astonished that Roman Catholics and Protestants have had so many animosities against and suspicions of each other. I accept the belief in a grand passage which I once met with in the writings of the illustrious founder of the colony of Pennsylvania. He says that the humble, meek, merciful, just, pious, and devout souls are everywhere of one religion, and when death has taken off the mask they will know one another, though the diverse liveries they wear here make them stranger.'

There was much in the Quaker's pious thoughts that when we remember Christianity is also an Eastern religion, we may be permitted to adopt and accept. The pious Buddist who provides a rest-house and cool water at so many a road side in Burma will surely meet with the recompense which is promised to him who provides a cup of cold water, and will not loose the disciple's reward.

"THE OVERLAND TO AUSTRALIA."

THE railway which the ambitious young Sultan of Johore is building to connect his State with the railway system of the Malay States (which at present only runs from Wellesley Province to Malacca) is of more than local interest, writes Mr. E. A. Reynolds-Ball, F. R. G. S., in "To-Day." In these days of great railway enterprises, who knows why this line should not serve eventually as the last link of an extension of Mr. Archibald Colquhoun's grand project of an Indian transcontinental railway from Karachi to Burmah? Indeed yielding to the insidious fascination of forecasting railway developments in the East, one might indulge in a picture of Singapore becoming the Brindisi of the Far East, and of our grandchildren using it as the port of departure in the overland route to Australia, as well as to China and Japan. This scheme is not, indeed, so visionary as might at first appear, when we remember that experts see no reason why the long-talked-of overland route to India, via the Euphrates Valley, should not get beyond the paper stage.

That there will be eventually a railway through Asia Minor (in connection with the trunk line from Calais to Constantinople and Konieh) to the Persian Gulf is an article of faith with many far-seeing politicians, as well as with engineers and men of practical affairs. But the international rivalry between the two projects, the "Anglo-Indian line" through the Euphrates Valley and that of Germany through the Tigris Valley, with Bassorah and Kasima as the terminus respectively, will, no doubt, postpone the actual realisation of this great railway enterprise for some years. It must be admitted that the Germans are far ahead of us in this particular field of railway enterprise. The concession obtained by the Anatolian Railway Company from the Turkish Government last January has given the German engineers a good start of us. The concession is for a line from Konieh (the terminus of the Turkish railway) to a port on the Persian Gulf via Mosul, Bagdad, and Bussorah, and when completed Bombay will be brought within eleven days of London, or even nine days when the western extension of the Indian railway reaches the Persian frontier. The Commission appointed to report on the railway estimates that the first-class fare from London to Bombay need not exceed £30, only £5 more than the P. and O. fare.

At all events, if the overland railway to India scarcely comes within the region of practical affairs, a trunk railway from Bombay to Singapore can hardly be said to be a wild and impracticable project. Should this scheme ever be realised it would bring Singapore within three weeks of London instead of forty-four days, and would also shorten the transit of mails to Australia, China, or Japan by some three or four days. There do not appear to be any insuperable engineering obstacles in the route through the Malay peninsula, where, indeed, several isolated lines in the Federated Malay States already constructed might be utilised in this trunk line. The potential wealth of these States in tin, rubber, sugar, rice, tea, and coffee is undeniable, though the resources are as yet imperfectly developed through lack of capital and communications.

That the urgent need of railways has been appreciated is shown by the fact that nearly two hundred miles of railway have been constructed in the Federated States and the Straits Settlements, though chiefly by private enterprise. It is significant that of these lines only some thirty-five miles belong to the Straits Settlements Colonies. An alternative scheme for through communication between the Indian railway system and that of Burmah by means of a connecting line from the terminus of the upper Assam Railway (Brahmaputra Valley) to the railhead of the Irawadi Railway near Shamo has, no doubt, had much cold water thrown upon it lately by Lord Curzon. But this line would entail extraordinary engineering difficulties, owing to the mountainous belt of some two hundred miles forming the rugged and almost unexplored Kachin range. Besides, the line would tap no great trading or agricultural centres, and at the best would be a very costly strategic railway.

What might almost be regarded as a subsidiary scheme (though, of course, it is quite independent and separate) to the Overland to Australia project, is the Australian transcontinental railway, which is likely to be the first of the Public Work Schemes on a really large scale to be undertaken by the new Commonwealth. For at last the missing link in the great chain of railway communication between West and East Australia, which will unite in bonds of steel all the five "Continental" States of the Australian Commonwealth seems within measurable distance of being supplied. At present the great gap of 1,100 miles in the transcontinental railway system yet to be bridged is between Kalgoorlie and Port Augusta (the junction for Adelaide), but the route lies for the most part through a desert as waterless as that between Wady Halfa and Kartoum. For many years the Governments of West and South Australia have contemplated this extension, but the lack of water supply has hitherto proved insuperable. A recent survey undertaken by the Government engineers is, however, favourable to the scheme, and the water difficulty is proposed to be overcome by the construction of a small aqueduct from Coolgardie along the whole route, with bore-holes at every thirty miles. The cost is estimated at £30,000. As an alternative, the sinking of deep artesian wells at intervals is proposed. The total cost of the railway is estimated at £2,400,000, and the time of contract five years.

One obvious advantage of the proposed Perth to Adelaide railway would be that Fremantle, and not Adelaide, would be the terminus for European mails, and the mail transit between London and Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane would be lessened by nearly twenty-four hours. What a delightful prospect to the conventional globe-trotter, whose great idea of travel is supposed to be the annihilation of time and space, does the latest phase of railway enterprise "in futuro" offer! Jules Verne's circumsnavigation of the globe in eighty days has, of course, been frequently eclipsed by the globe-trotting journalist. In the dim and distant future the journey round will actually be "done"—I use the word advisedly—in some six or seven weeks. Already by means of the famous Empress Line of steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver, Yokohama has been reached in exactly 21 days from Liverpool; and the journey from Yokohama to London, via Singapore, India, and the Euphrates Valley could without difficulty be accomplished in about the same time.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

OR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MR. William Allan, M. P., is one of those legislators who seem to justify the saying "With how little wisdom we are governed." In posing as an authority on the origin of the wireless telegraph, and claiming the invention for Lindsay, of Dundee, he displays a ludicrous ignorance of the whole subject. The Scotch, as we know, or ought to know (it is not exactly a secret), are very "clever chiels," and for centuries famous men of other nations have boasted of their Caledonian descent. Scots have given the world a number of great inventions, including the telephone, but the wireless telegraph is not one of them. Lindsay was no doubt an exceptionally clever Scot, perhaps, even an "obscure genius" like 'C. M.,' of Renfrew, who devised the first plan for a practical electric telegraph, but he was not the first inventor of any wireless telegraph, let alone that of Marconi. A preposterous "skirl o' the pipes" like that of Mr. Allan promotes the ridicule of Scotsmen.

So many erroneous statements have appeared on the question that it may be well to give the ascertained facts. In 1853 and 1854 (see Fahie's "History of Wireless Telegraphy," 1899) Lindsay published and patented a plan for telegraphing through the ground or water, say across a river based on the well-known fact discovered by Steinheil in 1838 that the "earth" conducts an electric current. Unfortunately for his right of priority the plan had already been published in 1844 by Morse and was tried by him across a canal at Washington in 1842. Lindsay may not have heard of Morse's plan, for "obscure geniuses" often overlook what others have done; still, we must assign it to Morse. In 1883 1884 1885, Smith, Preece, Edison, and others invented wireless telegraphs based on the well-known 'induction" of one current on another, some of which came into use.

Neither of these "conduction" and "induction" wireless telegraphs are the same as that which has become famous through the feats of Marconi, and claims of priority founded on them are quite misplaced. The wireless telegraph of popular note is based on the transmission of electric oscillations through the ether in the air, or space first discovered by Kelvin in 1852, investigated by Clerk Maxwell mathematically, and by Hertz experimentally in or about 1887. In 1879 Professor Hughes, of London, experimented with a wireless telegraph based on these electric oscillations and in principle, apart from detail, the same as the new celebrated ether telegraph. He intended to give this great discovery to the world, as he did the microphone, unpatented, but the savants to whom he showed it failed to understand it, as the Hertz experiments had not been made and he modestly withheld it from publication. Dr. O. J. Lodge in England in 1894, and Popoff, a Russian, in 1895, actually published similar experiments with arrangements differing only in detail from that of Hughes. Then came Marconi, who patented a plan differing also in detail in 1896. We must not allow a "Kailyard" sympathy for the poor "Farfar" weaver to give Lindsay more than his due. The true pioneer of the "wireless telegraph" was neither Scot nor Dandonian, but Lodge, a Southron, and Hughes, a "Cockney." If Dundonians, instead of putting up a stone to his memory and pluming themselves on the sorry failures of his wasted genius had given him the means to carry out his ideas he might have been a greater credit to them. As it was they treated him as the world in general, to its disgrace, has treated so many of the earlier inventors.

"Nature" publishes an interesting paper on photographing disturbances in air, which, of course, is invisible. The method depends on the disturbance varying the density of the air, and so refracting the beam of light entering the camera. Sound waves, heated air rising from a flame, jets of gas, and so on, can in this way be photographed.

In 1889 Dr. Francis Galton gave, with some hesitation as to its accuracy, a law of heredity in visexual descent, according to which one-half of the characteristics of the offspring are derived from its parents in equal proportions, one-fourth from its grandparents one-eighth from the great-grandparents, one-sixteenth from its great great-grandparents, and so on. Galton tested the rule on Bassethounds in 1897, and Mr. F. E. Lutz and Miss E. B. Meek have done likewise on pointers, with the help of the American Kennel Club Stud Books, which deal with 390 pointers and their forbears. Four sets of colour characteristics were selected, viz., liver or no liver, black or no black, white or no white, "ticked" or not "ticked." The results agree with Galton's law, the greatest deviation from it being only 1.1 per cent.

Mr. J. R. Slonaker, in a paper to the American Morphological Society on the eye of the common mole, states that it lies embedded in the muscle beneath the skin as a dark spot well forward on the side of the snout. The eye is degenerate, and if it see at all, can only distinguish between light and darkness. It shows all the structures of the mammalian eye in some form or another, but is much reduced in size.

Dr. Schubert, of the Egyptian Section of the Royal Museum, Berlin, claims the discovery on papyri of several new poems from the 5th book of Sapho. The MS. dates from the 6th or 7th century, and is not in good condition, but two poems with new metrical combination have been deciphered, one in which the poetess comforts a departing pupil and another addressed to a former pupil staying in Lydia.

The effect of music on animals was recently tried by Herr Baker, a violinist, at the German Zoological Gardens. The puma was most sensitive to the instrument, and sometimes became very nervous and excited. Leopards were unconcerned, lions appeared afraid, but their cubs wanted to dance when the tune became lively, the hyenas were terrified, the monkeys curious and interested. Wolves were the most appreciative, and "seemed to beg for an encore." The experiments are to be continued with various instruments, and a distinction will be made between the real musical effect and that arising from the unusual experience.

Professor C. Buch, of Stuttgart, finds that bronze at a temperature of 4000 Fahrenheit, loses much of its ductility and tensile strength. The bronze tested was made of 91 per cent. copper, 4 per cent. zinc, and 5 per cent. tin. The bronze may be considered safe for use with steam at ordinary pressures, but unsafe for parts in contact with superheated steam.

There will be two judgments in the coming Paris-Vienna automobile race, one for speed the other for touring qualities, or general performance of the machines. The start of the speed race will be made so as to reach Vienna June 20, and the route will be in three or four stages. The automobiles will be in five classes:—Motor-cycles, motor bicycles, voiturettes, light and heavy motor-cars. Parts of the route, for example, through towns will be neutralised," or not counted, and the vehicles will traverse them in a given time. Signals will indicate the route to be followed and flags will be used to regulate the speed of the machines where necessary. The race for touring cars will probably take place from June 17 to 28. The Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina has invited competitors to visit that country after the race, and the invitation has been accepted by the clubs.

A chemist estimates that a human body is worth 18,300 dollars. A heavy item in the bill is calcium, now worth 300 dollars an ounce, and a body contains 3lbs. of it.

A new comet, the first since the great Southern comet of just a year ago, was discovered on the morning of April 16 by Professor William R. Brooks, director of the Smith Observatory, Geneva, New York. The comet at the time of discovery was near Beta Pegasi, one of the four stars that mark out the square of Pegasus, and the more northern of the two which form its preceding face. The comet is reported as bright, and as it is approaching the sun should increase in brightness. Its movement was towards the south-east, crossing the square in a diagonal direction, and it should be some three degrees to the north of Gamma Pegasi by Monday morning. It rises about two o'clock in the morning for London.

A rather curious announcement is made by Dr. T. J. J. See, one of the astronomers connected with the Naval Observatory in Washington. He says that the accepted measurements of the diameters of the planets are a little too large, and the reason is that they were made at night. Measurements in the day time (he says), invariably give somewhat smaller figures. Since a pretty fair idea has already been reached concerning the weight, or mass, of the planets, a reduced estimate of their size makes it necessary to impute a greater density than has been assigned to them hitherto.

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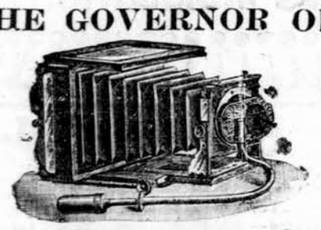

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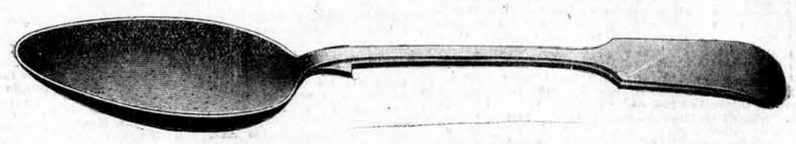

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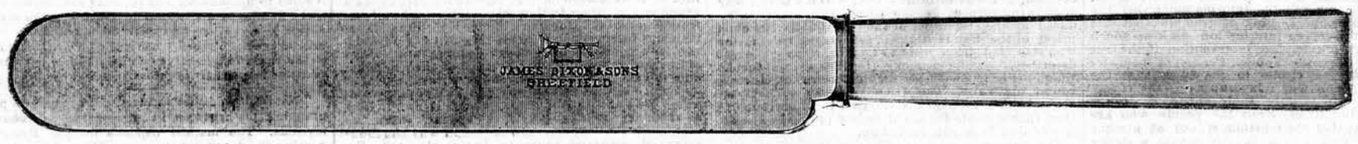

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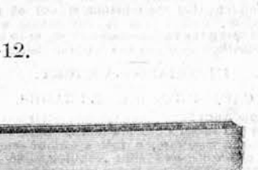

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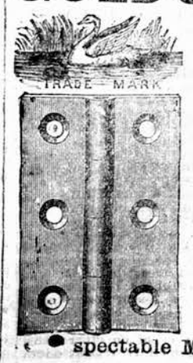

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